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23 August 1982

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

No. 2606

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IDF ACTIVITIES IN BIQA' VALLEY DESCRIBED

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE in English 23 Jul 82 p 10

[Article by Charles Hoffman]

[Text]

THE WORKDAY of a combat unit facing the Syrians and the terrorists on the front lines in the Bekaa Valley begins at night.

The slow pace in the waning hours of the dry afternoon heat gives way to a tense alertness as the sun slips behind the high ridge of the Shouf Mountains to the west. Soldiers napping in the shade of the cypress and pine trees — the famed cedars are far from here, it seems — spring back to action and busy themselves with preparations for their nocturnal duties.

In the gently rolling fields and vineyards just south of the flat farmland of the Bekaa, where the Syrian lines begin, it seems very much like the Galilee panhandle. Mountain ridges to the east and the west, the westerly afternoon breeze bringing in a slight evening chill — it's all quite similar, except that the threat that used to lurk in the darkness around Kiryat Shmona has been shifted up here, many kilometres to the north.

The unit communications network in the commander's tent also shakes off its torpor and begins to crackle with reports and orders. With a noise that sounds like a combination of a hiss and a snap, the radio clamours for the commander's attention.

Fssst. "Top hat, this is Peach, over," Fssst.

"Peach, this is Top hat, over."

Fssst. "Top hat, is the jeep with the extra flares on its way?" Fssst.

"Peach, settle down, it'll be there soon. Can we help you with something else?"

Fssst. "That'll be all. Over and out." Fssst.

THE COMMAND post continues to hum and crackle for another hour or so as the unit commander, Sgan-Aluf Ziv, makes sure that his forward positions are secure, that his tanks are where they are supposed to be, and that his infantry is deployed to thwart any terrorist attempts to penetrate his lines.

Several hundred terrorists, organized under a few local commanders, have for the last several weeks been trying to infiltrate our lines at night to do whatever damage they can, or to plant mines that have so far killed and wounded both our soldiers and Lebanese civilians. The order for night alert is unequivocal: anything that moves on foot near the front lines gets shot.

The Syrian command, it is understood, is trying to prevent the terrorists from heating up the situation, but local Syrian units seem unable or unwilling to assert their control over the terrorists. Perhaps the message needs to be driven home some more, says Ziv.

NOT ONLY the military routine here is dictated by the setting and the rising of the sun. Sunset means no more reading, no more taking refuge in a spy thriller to relieve the

boredom that comes from not being an integral part of the unit. For a visiting member of the literati like myself, being deprived of my reading light (the sun) is worse than being deprived of a shower. (In any case, showers were installed here about three weeks after the cease-fire.)

In units further to the rear, which don't have the exacting tasks of front-line guard duty, preparing and eating dinner becomes the evening's main social activity. Here even this is a luxury, and dinner consists of food from tins, either heated or eaten cold, hastily picked out of a handy carton of combat rations.

Maybe it's better that we can't see exactly what we're eating.

Just a few kilometres down the road soldiers are getting ready to watch the previous week's World Cup games on the TV-video ensemble donated by business firms and moved around the front in trucks dispatched by the IDF education division. This, too, is a luxury at our outpost. The soldiers here have to settle for just talking about the games; this, it turns out, is one of the evening's main activities.

The discussion of the lacklustre performance of the Russian team against Poland veers off into some seemingly good-natured jibes at the Georgian recruit in our midst. He retaliates with a salvo of ethnic jokes about Yekkim, Parsim, and others, which he seems to have stored up as ammunition for such occasions. Everybody has a good laugh and the talk returns to football.

Around the command post at about 9 p.m. the only noise to be heard is the cracking of *garinim* by someone sitting in the turret of the commander's tank. Time to go to bed, which of course means crawling into one's sleeping bag.

AFTER HAVING drifted off to sleep amid the noise made by men talking, transistor radios playing and communications equipment squawking, I did not immediately identify the nature or source of the noise that interrupted my sleep. It was a combination of a burst of ac-

tivity in the commander's tent and a sharp rattle in the distance. There was shooting, I realized, about a kilometre over the rise to the east. It was almost midnight.

Still half asleep, I could hear the commander ordering his men into their positions and see soldiers running in the moonlight to their posts. The only post I could think about at that moment was *The Jerusalem Post*, and I wondered how I would be able to report on this incident from the perspective of my sleeping bag, where I was now even more deeply entrenched.

Then an unpleasant thought crossed my mind. What if this incident heated up and shells started falling nearby? I should at least be dressed for the occasion, I reasoned. So I emerged from the apparent safety of the sleeping bag to put on my clothes. Now emboldened, I left the sleeping bag altogether and went into the command post, where I and several of the unit's functionaries followed the exchange of fire on the communications system.

After about an hour of laconic reports from Lettuce, Peach, Lion, Assistant, etc., and cryptic references to "the house," "the jeep," "the trees," and so forth, my eyes began to close. Even the rattle of machine-gun fire punctuated by an occasional "boom" from a tank failed to generate enough adrenalin to keep me awake.

Feeling that the unit could carry on without me, I took off my clothes and crawled back into my sleeping bag till dawn.

IN THE MORNING the unit's officers gathered for a post-mortem of the incident. Since it was the most serious incident in that sector since the cease-fire, the unit's senior officer, Aluf-Mishne E., attended as well. They pieced together the following account of what had happened:

At about 11:45 p.m. terrorists started firing with machine guns on one of our positions facing enemy territory, and our position returned the fire. The terrorists then shot three rocket-propelled grenades at the position, which kept up its

return fire.

At this point the rest of the unit jumped into action, with flares lighting up the sector east of our positions and tank crews scrambling to take firing positions overlooking the enemy. The tanks fired at a building which was thought to be one of the sources of enemy fire and at pre-selected targets near Syrian positions in the area. The fire aimed near the Syrians was intended to "encourage" them to keep a closer rein on the terrorists and to communicate our displeasure at such incidents.

The firing went on for about two hours, but by morning the only visible evidence of damage inflicted on the enemy was two gaping holes in the side of the building thought to house the terrorists. The junior officers who directed the operation thought that they had also hit several vehicles, possibly Syrian, and also possibly some of the terrorists, but by morning there were no signs of burned-out vehicles or bodies.

The only casualties on our side was a member of a tank crew who was lightly bruised when hit by a loose piece of machinery. He was due to go home on leave anyway.

Aluf-Mishne E. summed up his reaction to his officers' reports by saying that he was satisfied with the way in which the unit reacted quickly to the situation and with its overall performance. But there were some critical points he would like to make, he added.

Expecting him to chide them for not inflicting more damage on the enemy, I was pleasantly surprised when he started taking them to task for certain tactical and safety errors that needlessly exposed them to risk. The same man who only a few weeks before had led these men into war, most of them for the first time, against Syrian tanks, attack helicopters and missile ambushes, was now saying:

"We are no longer in battle. To do our job of securing the lines we don't have to take the risks we did then. We have safety precautions and standing orders that must be strictly observed. The last thing we want is unnecessary casualties." □

ISRAELI RELIEF EFFORTS IN SOUTH LEBANON DISCUSSED

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 23 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by David Richardson]

[Text]

FOR THE PAST six weeks, Hamad Awayed has been living with his wife and nine children in a partially completed store on a side street in Sidon. The store has no front, the walls are unplastered and the children sleep among piles of personal belongings and a few cartons of groceries Hamad managed to bring with him from his store in the now-destroyed Ein Hilwe camp on the outskirts of the town.

He left the camp "almost a week" before the Israelis came, he said. He had been living there for at least 30 years, ever since his family fled from Acre. They had lived in a house with four rooms, a kitchen and a store in Ein Hilwe. It was totally destroyed in the fighting there.

The store where he now lives looks out onto a courtyard which has turned into an open cesspit and rubbish heap. The score or more of refugee families who have taken shelter around and above him do their washing, bathing and sometimes even cooking round the single tap that sticks out of the building rubble. The courtyard also serves as the playground for the many children who run in and out of the buildings. Every little scurry across the broken rubble lifts a swarm of flies in a low, lazy cloud above the black mud and effluence.

Awayed, in fact, is one of the few men one encounters among the little groups of refugees scattered around Sidon. The crowd that descends on strangers, especially reporters, consists almost solely of women and children, and they all complain that their fathers, sons and brothers have been taken by the army.

"They still come every night and check papers and take a few people. We want the return of the young men. If they come home things will be much better," said a young woman in one of the buildings who refused to give her name.

THE PLIGHT of the Palestinian refugees, particularly those made homeless as a result of the war is clearly the most pressing humanitarian problem facing the military commanders in the area. But it is also growing into a complex political issue which, for the moment, the Israeli cabinet is reluctant to confront.

"Let's finish with the problem of Beirut first and then we can begin to think about the camps," said a cabinet aide earlier this week.

Most of the 20,000 odd refugees who fled or survived Ein Hilwe have taken care of themselves. Some, particularly those who found shelter

in the hills, orange groves and villages surrounding the camp, have already begun to drift back into the ruins trying to reconstruct their homes or retrieve what they can from the rubble.

Others have been put up in Lebanese public buildings, like schools. But the shared Israeli-Lebanese drive to restore normal life as quickly as possible, which includes re-opening the schools when the academic year starts in September, means that the refugees will have to be moved.

The indigenous Lebanese population is pressing ahead with reconstruction even in the absence of direction and planning from the central government in Beirut. Local institutions like the municipality have continued to function, and others, like social workers, the courts and gendarmerie, are re-asserting themselves after the long period of PLO domination in the area.

But for the Palestinian refugees, particularly those who have fled from the camps which were largely destroyed in the fighting, all efforts are directed at making it to tomorrow. The removal of the PLO, whom many acknowledge totally ran the camps, and the absence of so many of the men, has left a vacuum. There is no room to think of long-term reconstruction.

THE ISRAELI authorities and various international aid agencies which are active in Southern Lebanon are now engaged in trying to provide immediate emergency aid like food and some basic household utensils. They have started to step-up immunization programmes to prevent the spread of disease.

But all warn that the most acute problem to be faced is immediate sanitation for the squatters and housing for the refugees before winter sets in along the coastal plain at the end of the year. That appears, for the moment, to hinge solely on an Israeli decision.

"The importance of establishing the numbers of homeless refugees is that it indicates that the problem might be easier to solve than at first glance," says Dr. Clinton Bailey, a lecturer on Palestinian nationalism

who is serving as an Arab affairs advisor in the Sidon military headquarters.

According to Bailey, who has volunteered for an additional stint of reserve duty particularly to deal with the Palestinian refugees, his findings indicate that there are between 50,000 and 60,000 Palestinian refugees in the area under Israeli control, of whom 20,000 at most are now homeless.

UNRWA STATISTICS, which refer solely to the refugees of 1948 and their descendents, indicate that there are 110,000 registered refugees in Southern Lebanon. But their figures for the five major camps around Tyre and Sidon also indicate a total figure of just over 60,000.

Of these five camps, Ein Hilwe and Rashadiya are largely devastated. Their unregistered population with UNRWA is 26,000 for Ein Hilwe and 15,200 for Rashadiya.

The UNRWA director in Sidon, Bernard Nossaz, says the agency is now trying to conduct a survey of the homeless with the aid of the teachers in its schools, but no precise figure is yet available.

Soon after the fighting in Southern Lebanon subsided, Defence Minister Ariel Sharon appointed former Labour Party secretary-general and later Sheli MK Arye Eliav to conduct a survey of the camps and the refugees' needs.

Eliav, who administered widely acclaimed reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes in earthquake disaster areas in Iran (1962-63) and in Nicaragua (1972-73) suggested as a first step that a team of Israeli experts "from town-planners to public hygienists" conduct a basic survey of the problem.

This team, which he said should be part of the army general staff, would then be in a position to make proposals for rehabilitation to the Israeli and Lebanese governments and, if necessary, to see to their implementation.

Since presenting his initial paper almost a month ago, Eliav has heard nothing.

"What is happening now is the worst possible situation. They are letting things take care of themselves without any planning or supervision, and allowing the classic dynamic of a refugee population, returning to re-establish itself among the ruins, to assert itself," says Eliav.

"It is in Israel's interest — from a humanitarian, security and political point of view — not to let this happen. Why allow a new sore to fester on the scars of the old?"

ELIAV SAYS that if the Israeli government decides to take on the reconstruction of the camps or the rehabilitation of the refugees in new suburbs in coordination with the Lebanese government, there is still time to provide some form of housing by the end of the year.

"It is not a problem of money. The American government and other international aid agencies would make funds available once plans are laid down. But without planning and supervision all the money will find its way into the pockets of the Lebanese contractors and government officials, as happens in so many similar situations."

So far, no one has talked of bringing in tents to provide immediate shelter. But if that is necessary Nossaz says the agency could ship in sufficient quantities within a very short time. He, too, appears to favour a more thorough job of reconstruction, although he stresses that he is no more than a soldier in the field: "The sites of the camps were granted by the Lebanese government and if they decide to move them that's OK."

SAMIR BADER is a Palestinian refugee who is employed by UNRWA as a teacher in the Salame school in Sidon. His family left the

village of Sasa in 1948 when he was two years old. They now live in a rented house south of Sidon. He has married a Lebanese woman and, like many of the Palestinian refugees of 1948, distinguishes himself from those who arrived in 1967 or in 1970.

"We Palestinians who came in 1948 (from the north of Palestine) have always had relations with Tyre and Sidon. We fear those who came in 1967 — they should go back to Jordan, the West Bank and Egypt," he said.

A question about any sympathy for Palestinian nationalism and the future of the PLO produced a slightly embarrassed but nonetheless forthright reply: "Before they (the PLO) came there was no problem between us and the Lebanese, and wherever they go is none of our business. I want a nationality for myself and my family — Palestinian or Lebanese, but I want to stay here."

Ahmad Khalash, the Mayor of Sidon, confirms that the Lebanese feel differently about those refugees who came in 1948, who are roughly estimated to make up 80 per cent of the total refugee population in the area: "They have been living here for 30 years. They have jobs, houses, and many have intermar-

ried. They are more relaxed than the others and one feels this."

The mayor is unwilling and perhaps honestly unqualified to take a stand on rehousing the Palestinian refugees in his town. Of the entire Palestinian issue he is prepared to say only that "it is a problem that has to be solved once and for all. The Lebanese feel that the war in their country is the war of others. We are paying the bill for others and we are not part of the game."

Bailey, now well aware of, and personally surprised by, the extent of anti-Palestinian feeling among the native Lebanese, says that the current feelings of resentment "do not have to prevail in the same tenor."

From his conversations with the refugees, Bailey feels that those who have been made homeless would welcome re-settlement and stability for the future.

"When you talk to those people who have not been hurt by the war, they still talk about return — as far as they are concerned, things have not changed."

But for Hamad Awayed and the dark-haired woman, a new home would be welcome — "yes, even if it is built by the Israelis."

DEMOGRAPHY, DEVELOPMENT ANALYZED

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 23 May 82 p 7

[Article by Jadjia Bouzeghrane: "Demography and Development: The Balance"]

[Text] Child spacing in Algeria; demography and fertility as well as the risks connected with pregnancy; contraceptive methods; the practical problems of contraception; the social status of women and family planning; legislative problems relating to infanticide; abandoned children and unwed mothers: those are the topics which were the subject of a day for information and reflection held recently on the initiative of the Research Group on Algerian Women at the University of Oran's Documentation Center for Social Sciences.

Taking part in that day's activities were doctors with various specialties, economists, sociologists, psychologists...

The speeches as well as the animated debates which followed them showed how much the matter of child spacing, inseparable from the status of women, is an issue of the day, all the more so because the family, family policy, and family structure are being studied at the party leadership level.

Child spacing involves a specific and defined national strategy. Moreover, because of the many things relating to it, it is fundamentally linked to and indeed dependent on an overall framework of issues--the place of women in the family structural unit and, by extension, in society.

That leads one to raise the question of the reason for, the objective of, the purpose of child spacing. Who is child spacing aimed at? What are its underlying requirements and means? How is it different from contraception? Child spacing should be considered from two standpoints, which are the woman's, on the one hand, and society's on the other.

A Child Spacing Policy

In other words, child spacing involves the health and the psychological and physiological balance of the mother and the child, and on the other hand it has been made necessary in terms of requirements for harmonious economic and social development.

From a medical and social viewpoint, child spacing means protection of the mother and the child. This is a national principle which has been affirmed.

"The deep changes in Algerian society have given rise, as they were bound to do, to a considerable increase in social needs. The rights to education, housing, health care, and decent food and clothing are imperative necessities and are challenges that our society can and must set itself," the Party Central Committee stressed at its fourth session. It also pointed out "the need, in the framework of overall health policy, to look after the protection of women and children in particular, in order to end up with family balance--balance in connection with population increase which is in harmony with our economy's growth rate."

That means a child spacing policy turns out to be essential for several reasons. Since its *raison d'être* is, in the first place, preventive, it is meant to make it possible to avoid unwanted and untimely pregnancies. Specialists (doctors and others) find that multiple pregnancies at close intervals jeopardize the health of women and lead to a poor state of physical and psychological health as well as premature aging. That is the case for mothers under 30 who have already given birth six times--the typical person benefiting from a family planning center. At this point it is the curative rather than the preventive aspect of child spacing which is being looked to.

At age 20, 50.6 percent of all women are married--which confirms them in their primary role, that of spouse and hence mother--compared to only 9.6 percent of all men (this from the 1 February 1977 second census of the population).

In addition, the female population of childbearing age represents 21.8 percent of the total population. That share is sizable when one is aware of the fact that nearly 46 percent of the same population (18,666,000 on 1 July 1980) is under 15. The overall reproduction rate was 201.2 per 1,000 in 1980. In other words, 1,000 women of childbearing age brought 200 children into the world.

The most prolific group is between 25 and 29 with a rate of 330.8 per 1,000 followed by the 20-24 group with 288.4 per 1,000, and then the 30-34 with 28.6 per thousand. In 1980 the total number of children a woman in Algeria ended up having was estimated at 7, whatever her age at marriage might have been.

This is not without its effect on her health, and on her children. In fact, infant mortality and morbidity rates are still very high, and the risks incurred by women at the time of pregnancy and childbirth are still very great, in spite of the efforts and the progress achieved in the public health area and the activity of maternal and child care centers. Sixty percent of deliveries continue to be carried out at home--that percentage applying to the year 1979. The number of deliveries in assisted environments went from 200,700 in 1977 to 310,000 in 1979 and saw an increase of 19 percent in 1980, which still remains inadequate.

In assisted environments, the infant mortality rate went from 40 to 36.7 per 1,000 births between 1977 and 1980, and the mortality rate for mothers from 1.9 to 1.3 per 1,000 for the same period.

The First Child Spacing Center

It was to alleviate this situation--to help women shoulder their pregnancy--to watch over both their mental and physical health in order to give birth to viable and healthy children--that the maternal and child care centers were established.

The first Algerian child spacing center was set up at the Mustapha CHU [expansion unknown] in 1967. In 1974 a national program was set out. In 1980 that program was put in practice by 280 PMI-EN [Maternal and Child Care-Child Spacing] Centers spread throughout the country. The PMI [Maternal and Child Care Centers] have been consulted by 331,989 out of a population of 3,600,000 women, which is only about 10 percent. From 1974 to 1979 250,000 women were protected from pregnancy.

Since the PMI-EN activities have stagnated somewhat. At 299 the number of centers is reaching a ceiling. People in the field mention the personnel problem in particular. For a year no retraining of PMI personnel has been carried out. Due to lack of personnel certain PMI's are experiencing a decline in their activity, not to mention losses of existing personnel to the benefit of other sectors.

Moreover, there are currently no official texts--aside from the recommendations of the Central Committee of the Party--in existence clearly defining the policy to follow in the area of child spacing.

The public health code (Article 119) states that "national policy regarding child spacing by contraception is based on the concern to safeguard the health of the mother and child as well as the mental and social balance of the family by making available to them the body of appropriate means deemed acceptable by the ministry in charge of public health in the medical, health and educational areas."

Article 120 of that same health code points out that "no duress can be allowed regarding child spacing, and no means or methods contrary to the legal provisions in effect can be used without a couple's knowledge."

It is mainly PMI's and health care centers which have the responsibility for child spacing. Whereas, child spacing is far from being only medical activity. Child spacing is, in actuality, planning in a broad sense, while contraception is, in the first place, free choice by a woman--in agreement with a man--as to the functioning of her body. Both the one and other presuppose specific conditions, criteria, and requirements. Child spacing, therefore, requires extensive and sizable resources--human and material resources as well as financial ones.

Conscious Supporters

Various sectors are involved in all this such as the educational system, mass organizations, and the information media in order to promote it at all levels and among all ages. The UNFA [National Union of Algerian Women] has put the child spacing and maternal and child care issue on its action program. It is, in fact, an important major area of activity that the union should be moving on wholeheartedly.

Contraception--its methods consist in preventing conception during a given period and therefore it is, in the first instance, preventive--is the doctor's responsibility. Only contraception is still far from being a commonplace act. It signifies a will on the part of the couple to plan their family, and a knowledge of her body on the part of the woman. Contraception can be constructing and requires regular follow-up in order to be effective --in short, a choice on the couple's part. In other words it is a deliberate and unforced act, agreed to and not something to which one is subjected.

Contraception affects only one function of women--reproduction.

Generally it is women at whom contraception and, therefore, child spacing are aimed. Now then, what is the real place of women in family planning? Do they have a role in it or are they excluded from it?

A study in the context of child spacing and the social status of women carried out by a group of women researchers points out that to start out from the woman's viewpoint does not mean that women are the only ones involved. But for a child spacing policy to succeed it is necessary for women to be conscious supporters of it, which is to say for them to have sufficient control over their bodies and the functioning of their bodies. And in order for them to gain that control, a change is necessary in the role and status traditionally allotted to women.

Women remain confined within the function of being breeders, the social usefulness of which is not always given recognition, whereas the chance to control their reproduction rate is not given to them.

Controlling the Phenomenon of Population Increase

Furthermore, the medical establishment is called on to intervene with a view to reducing the reproduction rate--which is such a heavy burden for economic planners--whereas at the same time women are defined and confined within an arbitrarily set social status as "mothers and keepers of the hearth."

In other words, and at the risk of repeating ourselves, the fact remains that child spacing, in order to be effective, involves total support on the part of those at whom it is directed. Its benefits are unquestionable, when it is a choice and when it is sought out and followed up, for a woman, her children, her family, and society. The education of women and their access to employment are factors moving things in the direction of child spacing.

Child spacing is becoming a necessity from the economic standpoint as well as being a social necessity.

In view of its sheer scale "the population phenomenon constitutes the main line of reference according to which the objectives, content and value of economic and social policies are assessed" (1980-84 Five-Year Plan General Report). And this becomes obvious when it is a question of social needs arising from changes in population and population structure.

The annual report for 1980 on national plan implementation drawn up by the Ministry of Planning and National Development points out the increase in social needs owing to population increase and the rise in living standards.

The population resident in Algeria grew in 1980 by 581,000. The working population, which is only about 20 percent of the total population (there are 6 working women for every 100 men), grew by 3.8 percent. The school-age population is 4,318,000, which is one-fifth of the total population.

The number of households grew by nearly 80,000 in 1980. It went from 2,514,000 on 1 January 1980 to around 2,593,000 on 31 December 1980. That figure is an important index of new social needs, especially regarding housing, a sector which is greatly behind. The present average size of an Algerian household is 7.3 persons.

The Algerian population went from 10,600,000 on 1 July 1962 to 18,666,000 on 1 July 1980, which is an increase of 8,000,000 persons in 18 years.

These parameters with respect to the change in population are available owing to the improvement in the registration of birth, marriage and death data and especially owing to the carrying out of surveys and to census taking. In addition, demographic developments are general phenomena linked to fertility, mortality, and family, household, job and schooling factors.

Those phenomena are also closely related to economic and social development. The population explosion and the high rate of increase are a consequence of underdevelopment. That is why economic development has a direct effect on population statistics. The latter are also linked to the general improvement in the standard of living to the extent that changes in sociocultural and economic levels are likely to lead to changes in the behavior of couples faced with the process of having children, just as improvement in living standards is slowed by too high a reproduction rate.

Control over the population situation and developments in it is essential for accurate planning of economic and social development.

The annual report on national plan implementation points out that in 1980 the public sector provided 44,000 urban and rural housing units. Nevertheless, compared with the objectives assigned to that sector by the five-year plan, those results still fall short and reflect the persistence of constraints in achieving plans. That is why definite efforts must be agreed to in order to prevent the housing crisis from worsening any further.

Regarding education and training, problems remain concerning the quality of teaching and its adaptation to social requirements because of delays in making investments, difficulties in recruitment of teachers, and deficiencies with respect to the speeding-up desired for technical and professional instruction.

With regard to health care, some big efforts made to add new projects and the orientations set out by the Party Central Committee will be able to improve the situation if their implementation is effective. An increase of 4.6 percent has been registered in employment. This job creation by the non-agricultural and public sectors has made it possible to handle the increase in the working population.

With regard to transportation, the small advances registered were mostly induced by the increase in demand.

The functioning of the national transportation system is still marked by inadequacies and prior financial imbalances, particularly in road transportation and railroads.

Development efforts must not be handicapped by faster population growth. That is only sound policy, just as it is necessary to decide on a family planning policy with all the means and measures that policy requires-- material, human and organizational resources, on-going information at all levels, and also improvement in the status of women.

Those are, among other things the best guarantees of family planning. For control over the population situation, moving toward a planned economy working for better general welfare, calls for a policy on the scale of its requirements.

9631

CSO: 4519/190

ALGERIAN PRESS, PUBLIC OPINION STUDIED

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 21-22 May 82 p 7

[Article by Brahim Taouchichet: "The Use of the Media Examined: A Thesis by Belkacem Mostefaoui"]

[Text] In the form of a 348-page volume entitled "L'usage des medias en question" [The Use of the Media Examined], the University Publications Office (OPU) has just published the doctoral thesis on "The Algerian Press Faced With the May 1976 Debate On the Draft National Charter" that Belkacem Mostefaoui* defended in December 1979 at the Paris University of Law, Economics and Social Sciences.

That is quite an alluring title because the idea it brings to mind a priori is that the author is inviting us to give our attention to a report on the use of the mass media (press, radio, and television) during what was such an extraordinary period--that of the debate on the National Charter. Starting from there we might readily imagine that the analysis of that period would have value as an example making it possible for us to assess the media domain in other very special circumstances or in "normal" circumstances. In actual fact, Belkacem Mostefaoui surprises us by presenting us with a work which professes to be both modest in its aims and restrained due to its desire to remain close to scientific rigor and truth. Besides, in the foreword he categorizes his work--one of the few devoted to the field of news information in Algeria--by saying that it is his "aim to make a contribution toward setting out for university students and news professionals (journalists?) but also for the general public the stakes for the building of socialism represented by the use of the media in the face of that basic social demand [the building of socialism]."

"The Use of the Media Examined" is laid out in four large sections; in them the theoretical approach to mass media, that phenomenon of modern times, fortunately gives way gradually to actual observation of the press in the relationship established with readers at the time of the May 1976 debate via the "Letters to the Editor" columns. The latter constitute the main body on which the study offered by Belkacem Mostefaoui is in large part constructed.

*Belkacem Mostefaoui is junior lecturer at the Tizi-Ouzou University Center.

It should be noted that this study is concerned with the written press as seen through four daily newspapers--EL MOUDJAHID, CHAAB, EL DJOUMHOURIA, and EN NASR, the first paper being the only French-language one. In this regard, the author provides us with a certain number of items of information, each one as interesting as the last. Thus, 860 letters were published by the four dailies under "Letters to the Editor" which he considers "potential relaying of the expression of public opinion." From the standpoint of its circulation the press experienced a remarkable "boom." During May 1976 EL MOUDJAHID printed 3,746,803 papers, CHAAB 831,298, EL DJOUMHOURIA 337,000 and EN NASR 443,740. Also a general idea is given concerning the imbalance and glaring deficiencies which characterize the distribution of newspapers throughout the country, making a town-countryside dichotomy emerge.

Jump in Credibility

In his study of the letters published under "Letters to the Editor," which was done by means of content analysis technique, the author gives an account of the diverse themes touched on, which were a series of questions raised by readers during the debate on the National Charter. Whereupon he reports, "the body of citizen discourse published by the press weaves a thematic record in effect, analysis of which record is able to show that it marks a clear break with the record repeated up to then by the media concerning national realities." But the author was careful to concern himself with the "Letters to the Editor" from the months of December in 1975 and January and February in 1976, which is to say before the start-up of the debate which gave rise to a period which news professionals call--not unromantically--"the springtime of the press." As for Belkacem Mostefaoui, he notes "the credibility which the press suddenly seemed to enjoy." That credibility only makes sense in terms of the relationships--nowadays conflict-ridden more often than not--which are woven between the press and readers. The closer those relationships are and the stronger the conflicts, the more persistent is the hope of saving that credibility. Conversely, silence would be an expression of indifference. For it is interesting to discover that throughout the published letters springs up the concern of citizens regarding freedom of expression and the functions assigned to mass media.

The author of "The Use of the Media Examined" bases his question framework on a theory--"unanimism," which he considers an "essential principle of Algerian information policy"--unanimism which "creates the illusion of harmony." Readers have their own way of reacting to that, and with regard to the press they express grievances, which are justified more often than not, and express criticisms of the harshest kind even though those criticisms generally come from a process of untutored assessment.

This means that exactly 4 years after May 1976 the information issue is still not settled--today more than ever, we would be tempted to say. Especially since we are in a time of demand for a new information order on a world level, and since the debate on the information "dossier," which will take place at the time of the next FLN Central Committee session, is being actively prepared for in Algeria. If the notion of "credibility" of information is legitimately put forward on every occasion, that is quite simply because that credibility is a political issue.

"The Use of the Media Examined" is certainly an invaluable work tool for researchers, professors, and students, and a source of didactic information for the general public. Only after all of those groups, perhaps, come the professionals (journalists). The professionals will say that Belkacem Mostefaoui's book has the objective limitations of any work with a scientific aim which is able to perceive a specific phenomenon only from outside. That is why some news professional will be able to attempt to produce another version--a complementary one no doubt--of "The Use of the Media Examined," but next time as seen from inside. Perhaps he will surprise everyone by bringing reality as it really is to light and by highlighting a certain number of secondary phenomena which are of interest only because of the stakes brought into play by the press, which is a stake at issue itself.

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CSO: 4519/190

ALGERIA

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO MEXICO, NIGER--Algiers, 8/8/82 (APS)--The Mexican Government gave its approval to the nomination of Mr Nourredine Yazid Zerhouni as extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador from Algeria to Mexico. The Niger Government also agreed upon the nomination as extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador from the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic to Niamey of Mr Aisa Brahim. [Text] [LD090230 Algiers APS in English 1318 GMT 08 Aug 82 LD]

DEPARTING TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR--Algiers, 9/8/82 (APS)--Mr Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, politburo member, prime minister audience yesterday in Algiers Mr Amor Fezzani, Tunisian ambassador to Algiers who bade a farewell visit at the end of his mission in Algeria. The talk was centered on bilateral relations and prospects of their developments. [Text] [LD100152 Algiers APS in English 1134 GMT 9 Aug 82 LD]

CSO: 4500/270

'AL-AHALI' CRITICIZES BOYCOTT OF OAU SUMMIT

PM021055 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 27 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by 'Aydah al'Azab Musa: "Zaire Summit or African Summit?"]

[Text] Zaire President Mobutu has sent an invitation to President Husni Mubarak to attend the French speaking African summit to be held in Kinshasa in October. It has not been announced yet whether the Egyptian president has accepted the invitation to take part in this conference which, until last year, was no more than a gathering of the Francophone countries.

The invitation came at a time when Egypt announced its refusal to take part in the 19th OAU summit in Tripoli, Libya, in August.

This is the first time in the OAU's history that Egypt has refused to attend its conference. Therefore there is a big question mark over Egypt's stand, and should this [boycott] happen it will be a serious precedent and will be a black spot in the history of Egyptian diplomacy in Africa and the Egyptian policy in general which advocates reconciliation and rapprochement on both the domestic and international fronts.

Why is Egypt refusing to take part in the Tripoli conference? I am afraid there is a U.S. request here. President Reagan fears al-Qadhdhafi's chairmanship of the conference which would rally the leftist and nonaligned currents in Africa. Reagan is also afraid that al-Qadhdhafi's chairmanship might lead to the creation of a new situation which would be more hostile to the United States and its allies and closer to the liberation movements. Therefore the United States is working hard to prevent the convening of the Tripoli summit by forming pressure groups against al-Qadhdhafi. Unfortunately the Egyptian Government is playing such a role. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali last month toured a number of African states in order to call for a boycott of the conference in response to the U.S. desire, forgetting that it will be a setback for Egyptian policy for Egypt to become an organ for boycotting the OAU.

The preservation of the OAU is a historical responsibility of the African leaders and the umbrella under which they should work. They have inherited it and they must preserve it.

CSO: 4500/269

TEHRAN TURKISH BROADCAST ATTACKS BBC, WESTERN RADIOS

GF070924 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The True Identity of Western Radios"]

[Text] Dear listeners, while we begin our commentary entitled, "The True Identity of Western Radios," we express heartfelt greetings to all our listeners and hope that they will maintain their vigilance against all the conspiracies hatched by the Western and Eastern imperialisms and foil them. Regardless of all the plots and conspiracies hatched by imperialism and its lackeys, the Iranian people, with hearts full of faith, with determination as strong as steel and with hope for a very bright future, are leaving behind all the problems and (?difficulties) they come across. And, with the lapse of time they are continuing their noble task under a more stable atmosphere. Meanwhile, the [word indistinct] and observers, who have become aware of the fact that the current state of affairs in Iran is completely different than what they had expected it to be, have moved together with the armed forces of imperialism to strengthen their propaganda plots against the Islamic Republic of Iran. These circles have directed their efforts to present the Islamic Republic of Iran as an administration which pursues a dangerous policy based on plunder. In fact, they are trying to convince Iran's neighbors--particularly Iran's southern neighbors which are weaker from the point of view of military dictatorship--that the Islamic Republic of Iran will direct its attacks against them after defeating Saddam and the immoral Iraqi Ba'thist Party. In other words, Iran will attack their land and people. In their intricate efforts in the political domain, the Western circles are mostly talking about an American-style peace and security in the region. In fact, they are endeavoring to present the Islamic Republic of Iran as a source of insecurity and instability, moving in the meantime to convince the regimes of the region that if they wish stability and security they should struggle against the Islamic Republic. With a view to proving what we have said, we would like to draw your attention to a number of points raised by Western radios.

Here is what BBC has said on the matter: Among the fears of the Arab states which are Iran's neighbors is the possibility of Iran's intervention in their countries. According to statements issued by the said countries, this is due to the fact that intervening in the internal

affairs of other countries is directly linked with the desire to spread the Islamic revolution. Whether this intervention is realized through propaganda, through military force or through the support of pro-Iranian elements in the said countries makes no difference. Even the thought of this possibility is causing anxiety in Iran's neighbors.

Continuing its propaganda conspiracy, the BBC states the following in another of its programs: The victory Iran has achieved by forcing Iraq out of Iran has caused great anxiety in Iran's conservative neighbors.

It is customary for the Western propaganda media to act together and air commentaries the leaders of the infidels want them to make public. What actually takes place in the region, that is to say the realities, is of no importance to them. Let us draw your attention to an example from the BBC and the American radio [presumably Voice of America]. In one of its programs, the American radio said the following: Iran's attacks on Iraq have created new anxieties in the conservative Arab leaders in the Gulf. This has led them to move to calm Tehran. On the other hand, Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states fear that Iran's attacks against Iraq will endanger all the countries in the region.

Acting like the other radios belonging to (?blocs), the FRG radio [as heard] said in one of its programs that the existence in the region of a victorious Iran constitutes a source of anxiety to those who defend the interests of imperialism in the region. It went on to say: If the Islamic Republic of Iran is finally victorious in its war against Iraq, one should take into consideration the fact that the victory of Iran's clergymen in this war may create a sphere of influence which might stretch out as far as Cairo.

Upon the ringing of the illusionary bells of danger through the efforts of imperialist and zionist commentators, the U.S. Army, which has adopted aggressiveness as a habit, has announced its preparedness to confront the danger arising from the Islamic Republic. Quoting a U.S. official on the matter, the American radio has said: A U.S. official who has preferred to remain anonymous has told the following to our correspondent: Taking into consideration the danger the Arab Emirates [as heard] are faced with because of the escalation of the Iran-Iraq war, the United States is prepared to organize joint military exercises with them. There is the possibility that Iran is organizing air and naval attacks on the Arab states in the Gulf.

It is worth mentioning that when this war began--that is when the aggressive Iraqi Ba'thist forces attacked the Islamic Republic of Iran and occupied a large portion of its land--the said U.S. officials and Western commentators felt no anxiety. Nor did they describe the zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime's attack on Iran as a danger to the region. On the contrary, they moved to provoke and encourage the Iraqi mercenaries to continue their aggression. In fact, one of the main causes encouraging

Saddam to attack Islamic Iran is the unfounded comments made by Western commentators. However, the current heroic resistance of Islamic forces and the heavy attacks organized against the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist army have forced the Zionist Ba'thists to disperse. They have also thrust writers and commentators who are serving imperialism under the guise of commentators and analysts into confusion. What is more, the said attacks have forced them to make nonsensical statements. For example, in one of its programs admitting that Iraq had suffered numerous casualties, the American radio is on record for saying the following: Observers say that Iraqi forces have suffered a great number of casualties and damage to property. In fact, they have been weakened by Iran's consecutive attacks. Iranian armed forces have strengthened their positions in Iraq.

On another day, the same commentators said the following through the same radio: Regardless of the Iranian attacks, the Iraqi forces are maintaining their frontal positions on the border between the two countries and are checking the attacks.

Here is another conflicting report aired by the American radio: As disclosed by U.S. intelligence sources, the Iraqi forces have pushed Iranian units out of Iraq.

In another of its programs, the same radio has stated: U.S. officials say, after analyzing information obtained by the AWACS planes based in Saudi Arabia, that Iraq has failed to push the Iranians out. Violent clashes are taking place within Iraq. Meanwhile, observers have said that Iraq put up a strong resistance at the beginning. However, the strength of the Iraqi resistance is diminishing.

Numerous other examples prove that the reports circulated by Western commentators indicate that in the light of the present circumstances the commentators referred to have lost their bearings and do not know what they say. For example, Cologne Radio aired a report based on what BBC had said. The latter, however, had aired the report in a different way. Let us draw your attention to the Cologne Radio report attributed to a BBC correspondent: The BBC has reported that Iraqi forces have been defeated in a very violent clash near Basra and forced to retreat.

Here is a BBC report attributed to its correspondent covering the war from the frontline: One of the BBC correspondents taken to the frontline yesterday said the following: Undoubtedly, there had been a very violent clash, but the Iraqis did not take the correspondents to the borderline between the two countries. Instead, they stopped 12 miles short of the border and said we could not go ahead. When we asked them why, the reply was that it was too dangerous because the area ahead was under Iranian fire. And, since we were there after the clashes ended we do not know what has actually happened.

Another example we have proving that Western commentators do not know what they are doing and that they are uttering nonsensical remarks, is that while on the one hand, they claim that the victorious Iranian forces are a threat to the region and that they have endangered security, on the other they say the Iranian forces have been weakened considerably.

Here is a report on the matter by the American radio: The majority of the attacking Iranian army is composed of very young youths. They have been conscripted by the revolution guards corps without any training at all. The revolution guards have mounted an attack in total ignorance of the meaning of military tactics. In a number of cases they do not even know how to use the arms they carry.

As listeners of the said radio networks, we would like to ask them the following question: If the Islamic fighters are as weak in this war as you have described them to be, then what do imperialism and its lackeys clamor about and why do they describe Iran as a great danger to the region?

CSO: 4654/420

KHOMAYNI SEEN ALIENATING ANTI-IMPERIALISTS

Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German No 162, 16 Jul 82 p 3

[Interview with Tudeh Party First Secretary Nureddin Kianuri]

[Text] The following is the text of a statement delivered by comrade Kianuri, first secretary of the Tudeh Party of Iran, at a so-called "question-and-answer meeting" which took place in mid-May 1982. The "question-and-answer meetings" were introduced after it became impossible for the party to publish its central organ MARDOM. As far as we know, the authorities have since banned the "question-and-answer meetings" as well.

Our revolutionary homeland is presently going through a very complicated and contradictory phase. We are witness to a dangerous struggle between the supporters of the policies of the Imam (Khomeyni) who represents the cause of anti-imperialism and social justice and those who are opposed to a deepening of the revolution. The enemies of the revolution have adopted a variety of tactics to promote their aims. They are operating more and more under the guise of "Islam" and are making use of all sorts of dubious organizations and associations. Their feverish campaigns for "Islamization" are in truth efforts to discredit the policies of Imam Khomeyni, to distort the revolution and to circumvent anti-imperialist and social policies.

The intensification of the present struggle and its increasingly unconventional and artificial manifestations should not tempt us to make one-sided assessments—particularly as concerns the direction in which we are moving. It is dangerous to oversimplify the heterogeneous structure of the ruling circles. It is equally dangerous to disregard the realities and the reverses.

In a situation where things develop very rapidly it is all the more important to avoid simplifications and hasty judgments. Every single event and every decision must be viewed as the product of an increasingly more intense struggle between the friends of the revolution (the revolutionary Moslems and the true left) and their enemies (the big landowners, the capitalists and their "religious" representatives). Only in this manner can the contradictory character of decisions recently made be understood. Let us take as an example the events of the past few weeks. On the one hand, there were positive developments such as:

The successful resistance against attempts at postponing debate on the nationalization law. Then, there were steps taken by the revolutionary institutions—particularly the so-called "seven-man commission"—concerned with the execution of land reform measures. There was the sharp rejection of the letter by Ayatollah Golpaygani by a majority in parliament which complained about the "communist character" of some legislation. Further, there was the resistance (albeit inadequate) against a smear campaign by the fanatical pseudo-Moslems of the Hodjatiye Society (an organization similar to the reactionary Moslem Brotherhood in Syria).

On the other hand, there are a number of negative aspects we must not overlook. There is the indecisive way in which we deal with the overt and covert enemies of the revolution. There is the apparent and constantly recurring reconciliation with groups whose aim it is to distort the revolution and who hold positions both inside the revolutionary leadership and its entourage. There is the capitulation in the face of blackmail campaigns. There are undemocratic practices and serious violations of the principles of law and order.

Added to this is the fact that next to nothing has been done against the campaigns of oppression organized by the false friends of the revolution and directed against those who are trying to support the revolution—campaigns directed against the Tudeh Party and the organization of the People's Fedayin (majority). There are also certain efforts underway to distort Iran's foreign policy in such a way as to facilitate a return to imperialism "by the backdoor"—for example by calling for a deepening of relations with the so-called "friendly Islamic countries." (Among others, this reference was to NATO member Turkey and to Pakistan. Ed) All of this shows how complicated the current situation is. We must carefully distinguish between the various policies; we must be on our guard against the many-faced conspiracies and must uphold our support of the revolution by remaining true to its principles.

9478

CSO: 4620/56

KHOMAYNI'S TREATMENT OF WORKING CLASS DEPLORED

Vienna WEG UND ZIEL in German No 7/8, Jul/Aug 82 pp 265-266

[Commentary on quotations of Tudeh Party First Secretary Nureddin Kianuri]

[Text] What role does the working class play in the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran and to what extent does the Islamic Republic satisfy its interests? Are there class distinctions in Iran and what has the attitude of the capitalists been since the fall of the Shah's dictatorship? These questions are being widely discussed in Iran today among the supporters of the revolution. Nureddin Kianuri, the first secretary of the Iranian Tudeh Party, has commented on them in several articles published earlier (cf "Iran Aktuell" 5/82).

Kianuri starts out by citing the problems confronting the Iranian working class today and then points out that the "anti-labor policy adopted by some Iranian politicians" is being generally criticized. The question is asked "why some authorities...are conducting a kind of anti-labor policy in our revolution, whose leader Imam Khomeyni has always spoken and still speaks with great affection of the working class and the role it played in the consolidation, stabilization and onward development of the revolution."

The working class, Kianuri says, is the most faithful element in the revolution both before and after the Shah's downfall. It made the greatest sacrifices; it has been fighting for more than 70 years together with the entire population against imperialism and domestic exploitation. "Iranian labor was doubly exploited, by imperialism and by its /own/ capitalism."

The reason why official government agencies—particularly the labor ministry—are pursuing anti-labor policies despite the historic achievements of the working class is that "there still are two different factions in the government of the Islamic Republic," according to Kianuri. "One of the factions has a true popular basis...and hews to the line always clearly and staunchly stressed by Imam Khomeyni and endorsed by his true supporters. The second faction professes to accept the Imam's policies as well but is in fact making every effort to retain the capitalist system under the guise of Islam." The revolution, to be sure, has severely restricted the chances for exploiting, misleading and dividing the working class; but just walking through Iranian towns, one notices that the stores and businesses have merely replaced their American names with Islamic ones.

Only the Signs Are New

"But when you enter the store," Kianuri says, "you can tell it is the very same one it was while the U.S.-supported dictatorship was in power. You cannot see any difference: the goods are just as expensive; there is just as much hoarding and just as much cheating and fraud. Everything is as it was; nothing has changed. There is a new sign, that is all."

The other side of the coin is that contrary to many other professional groups the workers do not have a right to form associations. Labor Minister Tavakoli, for instance, is calling for the exclusion of all members of the Tudeh Party and the People's Fedayin (majority) from the factories, saying: "Islam rejects class contrasts. In Islam, there is only /social partnership/."

"The labor minister may maintain that there are no class distinctions in Islamic society but that does not make that stubborn reality disappear," Kianuri says. "The class society, after all, is not an import item and class distinction is simply another word for the relationship between the worker and the entrepreneur—the capitalist who owns the factory."

If on the one hand the peasants have to eat grass because they are so hungry and if on the other hand there are entrepreneurs earning millions of rials a year and are still not satisfied, then that is one expression of class contrasts. The working class is a reality component of society, Kianuri goes on to say, "and this reality is fighting under all circumstances for its vital and just demands and for the end to privation. And it will continue fighting." For this reason, "the organization of the workers...is an historic necessity which will attain its goal."

If the Islamic Republic holds to its popular orientation as prescribed by the constitution, then it must "adopt a reasonable and realistic policy toward the establishment of workers' organizations."

In the future, the major portion of the working class will consist of public sector employees. Under these circumstances, workers' associations can play an important role in "promoting the progressive plans of the state aimed at achieving self-sufficiency and economic independence. To prevent the workers from organizing is to prevent the realization of these plans." If the leaders of the Islamic Republic would realize that the joining together of the working class would strengthen any system "that seeks mass support," then that would have favorable consequences for the revolution.

Historic Process Cannot Be Stopped

But whether "the gentlemen want to or not," the working class will move forward "in the future along the way of establishing independent unions which represent their interests, which are politically aware and which defend the Iranian revolution and the political and economic independence of Iran."

This may be an arduous path full of hardship, if the adversary decides to react by instituting repressive measures.

"There may be harrowing days ahead for the Iranian working class as it tries to overcome these hardships," Nureddin Kianuri says pointedly. "But those who think they can stop this historic process by resorting to bureaucratic machinations, by force or by applying government authority are victims of an illusion at best. In fact, they are wrong. This mistake will be detrimental to the progress of the revolution and will enhance the influence of the enemy's handmaidens...and disappoint the working masses who constitute the power base of the revolution."

9478

CSO: 4620/57

CLANDESTINE RADIO REPORTS ON SHAHPUR BAKHTIAR'S ACTIVITIES

Third Anniversary Message

GF081831 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Message read in Paris by Shahpur Bakhtiar on 3d anniversary of formation of national resistance movement and 76th anniversary of constitutional uprising--recorded]

[Text] Dear Brothers and Sisters: It was a certain duty of the national resistance movement to celebrate the anniversary of the constitutional uprising as gloriously as possible. Considering our distance from the homeland and the presence of the present bloody and oppressive regime which has put a number of inauspicious owls in charge of the country, our complete confidence in the nation's victory over the umma, of freedom over slavery, of education over ignorance, has proved the correctness of the contents of Iranian constitutionalism today more than ever. We are not concerned that a number of prejudiced and ignorant youths, under the leadership of a handful of persons without a country, should look at the constitutional movement of Iran with contempt and consider it lacking as regards contemporary thought. We do not care that, in the name of the Democratic Islamic Republic or a popular Islamic republic a number of lowdown prostitutes should, in a world of dreams, conjure up a government for the people in Iran.

Those who committed treason against freedom yesterday have no right to talk of democracy or government of the people, by the people today. Those who denounced nationalism cannot take in hand the leadership of a nation. How can those who have weakened and crushed the Iranian army, sent its officers and NCOs to execution squads without trial, today want to talk to the personnel of the same army?

The Iranian constitution is a total reflection of our national identity. The Iranian constitution is the guarantee of the territorial integrity, independence and liberty of our nation. If the oppressive encroachment had not occurred against the constitution--that is, against certain rights of the Iranian people--we would not have been subjected to this exile away from the country and witnessed all this chaos today. As if international plots were not enough, there is a cancer within. There is

no fault in the law. The culprits are those who in the name of constitutionalism strengthened the autocratic regime until conditions reached the point that a handful of mad, greedy and bloodsucking mullahs, with the help of the very same intellectuals who today unashamedly consider themselves leaders and chiefs, are attacking our constitution, which is our [guarantee of] national independence and freedom.

The news we received from Iran grows more heartrending and sorrowful hand in hand with all the pain in Iran. Contrary to the opinion of those who see the horizon of our homeland as dark, I am more hopeful than ever for its future today. However, for the sake of saving the country, we should not wait for others to join in. Did those desiring constitutionalism allow the oppressors [words indistinct]? We know that the larger countries of the world have a say in our destiny, but the struggling Iranians should not, whatever group or faction they may belong to, [words indistinct] for the liberation of Iran.

We have chosen the slogans for the national resistance movement so that they conform to the spirit of the constitution. [Words indistinct] we consider Mosaddeq's movement the continuation of the constitutional movement and the national resistance movement as the front for the struggle of all free Iranians. [Passage indistinct]

If you have accepted courage and freedom as I have outlined, tell the majority of Iranians that the constitutional movement and its followers [words indistinct] Iran will never die.

Bakhtiar's Meeting

GF071649 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Compatriots, the national resistance movement of Iran celebrated the 76th anniversary of the constitutional monarchy movement and the 3d anniversary of the establishment of the national resistance movement of Iran in a grandiose ceremony in Paris yesterday. Patriotic Iranians attended the ceremonies. We invite you to listen to a detailed account by the Radio Iran reporter:

Yesterday a grand ceremony was held to celebrate the anniversary of the constitutional monarchy movement in the salon (De Guanelle) in Paris. In these 3-hour ceremonies, which were attended by over 1,000 Iranians living in Paris, a university professor spoke in detail on the constitutional monarchy uprising. After him one of our famous national poets delivered a speech on the constitutional monarchy and its [word indistinct] regarding the history of theocracy in Iran and other countries and the necessity of separating religion from government.

During the proceedings the leader of the national resistance movement of Iran, Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, aroused unsurpassed attention with his unexpected presence. The audience welcomed him with shouts of "Praise to Bakhtiar."

Dr Bakhtiar went directly to the podium and presented a message of celebration (?to the audience). This message was greeted by enthusiastic applause when Bakhtiar expressed his appreciation for the efforts of the freedom fighters (?to reinstate) the monarchy and to establish a Majlis-e Mo'assasan [the majlis which approved the first Iranian constitution] and consolidate national sovereignty.

Bakhtiar's message, which was broadcast by Radio Iran yesterday, stated that those Iranians who believe in the constitutional monarchy uprising and the doctrine of Mosaddeq will be welcomed in the national resistance movement.

In this message Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar said: The constitution of Iran is the result of the sacrifices by Iranian patriots and freedom fighters. After 76 years it will probably require amendment or addition of certain clauses which will be reviewed in the Iran of tomorrow.

The presence of various groups in these ceremonies and the emotions exuded by the presence of Dr Bakhtiar lent an air of (?optimism) to the proceedings.

Among those who participated in the ceremonies was a group of the supporters of a return to absolute constitutional monarchy who endeavored to disrupt the meeting by shouting "Javid Shah" [long live the shah]. They did not succeed due to the calmness of the audience. After reading his speech, Dr Bakhtiar commented on the behavior of this group and said: If this small group has not helped to attain freedom, at least it has helped me. [Sentence as heard]

After Bakhtiar's speech a representative of the students group affiliated with the national resistance movement made a speech. He stressed that the achievement of a constitutional monarchy and national sovereignty is (?imperative) but, as in the past when the form underwent changes, it will undergo similar changes in the future. We should not forget that the achievement of the constitutional monarchy in this government according to the will of the people cannot be changed (?in essence) on any pretext whatsoever.

At the end of the session, the (?imperial) anthem was played and all those present stood in respect and joined in.

CSO: 4640/442

KANI RESIGNATION SIGN OF STRUGGLE

GF111627 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The resignation of Mullah Mahdavi-Kani as the head of the Revolution Committees, ignoring the black nature of this mullah or the nasty nature of the mullah replacing him, shows a power struggle between mullahs and an intensification in the unavoidable struggle between the regime's various revolution organizations.

Why did Mahdavi-Kani who, as the coordinator and the director of the Islamic Revolution Committees, used the ruffians who had escaped from jails, habitual criminals, local plunderers and knife-weilders against the people, and as the rough arm of Khomeyni, put the nail in the coffin of freedom, suddenly resign from his post? Mullah Mahdavi-Kani, if he did not agree with the unruly actions of the committees, the program of plunder, murder, confiscation and arrest and the establishment of an atmosphere of terror carried out by these committees, would no doubt have not participated in furthering and directing these plans. Or at least he would have resigned a long time ago. However, Mahdavi-Kani resigned 3 and 1/2 years after the beginning of work by the committees--these centers of rascality and these black markets of countraband drinks and narcotics, these bases of aggression and destruction. Therefore, the reason for his resignation is not the behavior of the committees but only the result of a power struggle.

Mahdavi-Kani, who because of the support of the committee thugs, every once in a while broke his silence against various power bases within the regime and ignored the rules of the atmosphere of terror, in an interview with ETTELA'AT on 27 July said: Recently we hear, and the people believe, that the committees will be disbanded. Some brothers in the organizations face us in the manner of has-beens, saying that the committees will soon be disbanded.

Such remarks indicate that the "brothers in the other organizations" are not allowing free action by the committee thugs and that the competition and power struggle inside the regime has moved to the lower echelons. In the same interview, Mahdavi-Kani revealed competition between his

committees and the "mobilization brothers" and said: The mobilization brothers must know that they have no law enforcement duties. They are not charged with law enforcement in the cities unless they are appointed by us--the committees--who are currently in charge of the law enforcement in the cities.

This again shows the endless struggle among the mullahs around Khomeyni and other mullahs such as Mahdavi-Kani. By encouraging organizations such as the mobilization to transgress on Mahdavi-Kani's authority, they tried to change his destiny to one similar to that of Mehdi Bazargan. They no longer needed Mahdavi-Kani, who was rebelling and asking for a big share of power, and so they had to get rid of him. This is a power struggle fueled by a desire to monopolize power. Let us look at another part of the interview by Mullah Mahdavi-Kani in ETTELA'AT to see another facet of the chaos and internal struggle among the mullahs. He said during the interview: Another matter is that the mobilization brothers must not interfere in mosque affairs. For example, they occasionally come and appoint a congregational imam or remove another and close the mosque.

Mahdavi-Kani, who still hoped to win in the power struggle and the tug of war with the revolution guards and mobilization forces, in another part of the interview resorted to using "imam of the umma" to scare the opposition, hoping to dissipate their courage. He said: The imam personally has ordered me to advise the mobilization brothers not to interfere in the affairs of the mosques. There is law in the country. This year has been declared the year of the law and everything must be in its place. Another matter is the way the brother mobilization members have dealt with the committee reserve forces. The committees have reserve forces which are not paid. I ask the mobilization brothers not to pick fights with our reserve forces.

Such remarks not only shows the understanding of the "Islamic Revolution organizations" of order and unity, but also clearly show that the opposition factions within the regime involve them in their power struggle, using these organizations as bases for attacking elements no longer needed by the Islamic Republic. Mahdavi-Kani has lost the power struggle and resigned under pressure of the opposition factions. His resignation means nothing but a defeat in a battle with the present group surrounding Khomeyni. It does not in any way show his righteousness. Mahdavi-Kani, this bloodsucking man, who when in power, established death in our streets and alleys and started the waves of terror in our homeland, is still looked at as the bloody-clawed assistant of Khomeyni and a cruel death dealer now that his hands have been cut from power. Resignation and criticism of the organizations and system of Khomeyni's regime will not cleanse his hands of the blood staining them.

CSO: 4640/442

'ETTELA'AT' ON TERRORISTS' ARRESTS IN BANDAR 'ABBAS

GF100520 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 1 Aug 82 p 11

[Communique issued by Public Relations Department of Central Headquarters of Islamic Revolution Committee of Iran--date not given]

[Text] In his exalted name. The hypocrites, those soldiers of Saddam without uniform, are approaching their preordained destiny: despicable annihilation in this world and relegation to the lowest strata of hell in the hereafter, with the unlimited blessings of divine succor and the self-sacrificing Islamic guards, the honorable sons of our divine nation.

The heroic and martyr-nurturing nation of Iran is hereby informed that the selfless guards of the Islamic Revolution Committee of Bandar 'Abbas successfully arrested 40 mercenary elements of the American minigroups and counterrevolutionaries of the hypocrites organization, guerrillas of the minority group of the Ashraf Dehqani branch and other affiliated minigroups, in a lightening raid during the past few days. This was accomplished after meticulous investigations by the Islamic Revolution Committee guards and the unstinted cooperation of the 36-million-strong intelligence of the Hezbollahi nation.

These lackeys, who played a conspicuous part in certain subversive operations and were involved in plotting certain counterrevolutionary operations in their safe "team" houses to deal a blow to the powerful forces of the Islamic Revolution following the arrest or killing of their leaders in clashes with the Islamic Revolution Committee guards, were subsequently arrested in a preplanned operation without any clashes.

A search of the residence of these lackeys yielded numerous G-3's, M-3's, Kalashnikovs, Uzis, Colts and grenades, certificates and confidential documents pertaining to the organization were seized by the selfless guards of the Islamic Revolution Committee of Bandar 'Abbas. The accused were handed over to the authorities for necessary legal action. The names of some of these mercenaries are as follows:

- 1) Mansur 'Ali Moradi; 2) 'Ali Ahmad Shahi; 3) Musa Abad; 4) Reza Yaqubzadeh; 5) 'Abdol 'Ali Yaqubzadeh; 6) Mariam Ashuri; 7) Tayyeb Mir Shikari; 8) Reza Safari; 9) Javad Rahmanian; 10) 'Isa Jamshidi.

With hopes of cleansing our Islamic nation of the scum of the existence of the murderous hypocrites and the speedy annihilation of the counter-revolutionaries in their various guises.

[Signed] The Public Relations Department of the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Committee

CSO: 4640/442

'KEYHAN' ON BANDAR 'ABBAS 'HYPOCRITES' EXECUTION

GF081551 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 29 Jul 82 p 17

[Excerpts] Bandar 'Abbas--On orders of the Hormozgan Islamic Revolution Court and Judicial Council, three corrupt persons have been executed in Bandar 'Abbas.

According to the IRNA correspondent, their names and the nature of their crimes are as follows:

1. 'Abdol Rahim Jalali, son of Ebrahim, on charges of assassinating one of our brothers in the antidrug squad, cooperating with counterrevolutionaries and having long-standing links with the belligerent Feda'iyān-e Khalq minigroups--minority.
2. Mahnaz Maddahi, daughter of Mohammad, for direct links with chiefs of the Apostate minigroup of the hypocrites until the time of her arrest, activity in the various phases of military operations and possession of firearms which were found in her team house.
3. Morshad Rostami, son of Mohammad Bajram Sardastgi, who was an armed mischiefmonger until the time of his arrest. He was declared "corrupt on earth" and "wager of war against God" and sentenced to be executed.

According to this report, the executions were carried out by those members of the group who had been granted amnesty earlier.

CSO: 4640/442

IRAN

NATIONAL FRONT MARKS UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

GF071300 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT
6 Aug 82

[Text] The office of the national front of Iran in Paris has issued a statement on the 76th anniversary of the constitutional uprising in Iran. In it it invites the people of Iran to prepare for a national uprising, in view of their glorious history, in order to overthrow the black regime of the mullahs.

The statement says: The national goals of the constitutional uprising were the achievement of independence and its continuation. The constitution was considered the appropriate instrument for reaching the national goals. Today one of the most reactionary government in human history, which is doubtlessly dependent on foreign powers, is ruling our homeland. Our nation is neither free nor independent after 76 years.

One group of Iranians considers the reestablishment of the constitution the road to freedom from the current regime; another group considers a republic the key to liberation. However, any form of government is only an instrument to achieve national goals and desires. Therefore, the problem of our country today is not the form of the future government but the liberation of the Iranians, which can be achieved only by overthrowing the Velayat-e Faqih rule and establishing freedom and independence.

CSO: 4640/442

IRAN

CLANDESTINE RADIO REPORTS ON KILLING OF MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ

GF071347 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT
7 Aug 82

[Text] Our correspondent reports that Kazem Mohammadi-Gilani, the son of Mohammadi-Gilani, Shar' magistrate of Khomeyni's unjust courts and a member of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, was killed by guards in a clash on Monday. Kazem and his brother, Mehdi Mohammadi-Gilani, both members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, in a letter last year announced in Tehran that they would not rest for a moment in fighting against the regime's criminals including Mullah Mohammadi-Gilani, their father.

Meanwhile, the office of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization in Paris in an announcement requests international organizations to extend their efforts and exert pressure on the Tehran administration to prevent the killing of followers of the organization by revolution guards in an effort to crush the organization and also to put an end to the secret mass executions which the regime never discloses. It deems it necessary to explain that Khomeyni's regime, by raiding people's houses and killing youths alleged to be members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq or by accusing them of supporting members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, has killed or imprisoned thousands of them without trial or sent them in front of firing squads.

CSO: 4640/442

IRAN

'MINIGROUP' MEMBERS EXECUTED IN BAKHTARAN

GF081352 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 31 Jul 82 p 13

[Text] Bakhtaran, KEYHAN correspondent--On orders of the Bakhtaran Islamic Revolution Court, four active members of the Ashraf Dehqan [as published] and one member of the Peykar minigroups have been executed in Dizelabad.

The following is the list of the names and crimes of the convicted individuals:

Mohammad Reza Almasi was convicted of membership in Ashraf Dehqan and of being in charge of military logistics.

Heydar Baba'i was convicted of membership in the same minigroup. He was also convicted of supplying arms to this group.

Mehrdad Shahmoradi was convicted of being an active member of the group.

Mahmud Naderi was convicted of being the leader of a narcotics gang.

Ferydon Parnak was convicted of membership in Peykar and activities against the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of this minigroup.

The executions were carried out on Thursday.

CSO: 4640/442

SIX 'HYPOCRITES' SENTENCED TO DEATH

GF111113 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 27 Jul 82 p 17

[Excerpts] Esfahan, KEYHAN reporter--On the order of the Islamic Revolution Court and acceptance of the Supreme Judicial Council, six members of a hypocrite minigroup and a communist group have been sentenced to death. These sentences were carried out last week.

Their names and crimes are:

1. Manucheher Dehqan, son of Karim, a citizen of Shahreza, was accused of an armed attack against the Islamic Republican Army with the goal of overthrowing the government, participating in an unsuccessful operation to kill Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyni, the Friday imam of Shahin Shahr and the supreme official [as published] of Shahrkurd, and of being the army assistant of this organization in Esfahan.
2. Mohamad Ja'far Panahi, son of Fath'ali, was accused of membership in the Esfahan army department of the hypocrite minigroup, participation in an attack against the Islamic Republic Party, and placing dynamite in front of the house of a revolution guard.
3. Nasrollah Zamani, son of Hasan, was accused of membership in the army department of a hypocrite organization [Mojahedin-e Khalq], killing martyr 'Abbas 'Ali Hekmatravan, shooting and wounding our guard brother Mas'ud Bahrami, and killing our guard brothers Gholamreza 'Azmi, Mehdi Fruhar and Mehdi Hana'i Nezhad.
4. Mehrdad Mehrpur, alias Hasan, son of Hushang, was accused of membership in the communist organization minigroup of Iran, major advertising activities for Marxist laws as a thing to believe in, distributing Marxist books and publications and actively advertising his beliefs in Esfahan University.
5. Mostafa Malek Mohamadi, son of Morteza, was accused of membership in the communist organization minigroup of Iran, being chief of propaganda in Esfahan University, participating in safehouses and their meetings.

6. Karim Rahmati, son of Mahamad 'Ali, alias Hasan and Naser, was accused of an armed attack against the Islamic Republic Army in order to overthrow the Islamic Republic regime, membership in the hypocrite minigroup and attending many of their operations, having arms and cyanide tablets at the time of arrest, and attempting to use them.

CSO: 4640/442

IRAN

IRANIAN MAJLIS HOLDS OPEN SESSION 10 AUG

[Editorial Report] GF100941--Tehran Domestic Service in Persian on 990 kHz fades in at 0448 GMT on 10 August carrying live proceeding of the majlis open session. An individual is heard discussing a reply by the Oil Ministry concerning gasoline distribution in Taleqan. He criticizes the reply, announcing that such treatment of the representatives of the people is not acceptable.

A second speaker follows at 0450 GMT. He begins by praying to the Almighty and starts talking about decadence in the judiciary system, government offices, and use of inside contacts to obtain goods, positions and even hospital beds. He criticizes the government policy of barter instead of sales of oil calling it "a policy full of mistakes." He adds: "There is a great deal of talk about ways of spending the war reparations we will receive, which could have a destructive effect on our consumer pattern." He then completely changes course and begins to praise the sense of responsibility among the people and especially officials of the Islamic Republic.

He is followed by the speaker, presumably Yazdi, at 0455 GMT who begins reading points and questions raised by various named deputies concerning operations of ministries in the respective deputy's constituency. Reception is very poor at this point.

The session begins debate on today's agenda dealing with formation of councils at 0501 GMT. The debate continued until 0833 GMT when the speaker asks Dr Qa'emi to read the name of absent or late deputies.

The session ends at 0839 GMT with reception poor/v. poor for the duration of the debate.

CSO: 4640/

IRAN

CLANDESTINE DISCUSSES UNREST IN KHORASAN

GF071306 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT
6 Aug 82

[Text] According to our correspondent, the trips by Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Musavi, the prime minister of the regime of mullahs, to the city of Mashhad are indications of unrest in Khorasan Province. Even though the regime of suffocation and censorship has not published any news about possible unrest in the province, informed sources believe that the theological center of Mashhad has been closed and that the ulema and clergymen of Khorasan have invited people to ignore Khomeyni's un-Islamic decrees.

Quoting informed sources, our correspondent reports: Unrest and general discomfort have reached such a level in Mashhad and other cities of Khorasan that the Khomeyni regime has been forced to hold an emergency session with the participation of a number of ministers and revolution guard commanders. The participation of Khomeyni's defense minister, the mercenary and traitorous Colonel Salimi, in this session was to review the security situation in Khorasan and to halt clashes and mass demonstrations currently going on in the cities of this province. It is possible these may expand to other provinces of the country.

What is certain is that the trip by Rafsanjani to Mashhad is connected with the unrest in Khorasan. None of the clergy leaders in Mashhad has received the prime minister of Khomeyni's regime or other officials. The city's ulema have called the present leaders of the Islamic Republic heathens and infidels.

CSO: 4640/

BRIEFS

HYPOCRITES EXECUTED IN KHORRAMABAD--On the order of the Islamic Revolution Court of Khorramabad, three members of a terrorist hypocrite minigroup were sentenced to death. The names of these hypocrites are: Mohamad Shafa'at, alias Mojtaba, a citizen of Hamedan and leader of group that killed martyr Mobsher; Mohamad Moradi, alias 'Ali, a citizen of Hamedan and the security official in the killing of martyr Mobsher and the motor-cycle driver in the killing of martyr 'Azim Moradi; Mansur Beheshti, alias Rahman, a citizen of Khorramabad and the member of a leftist party who had a big part in operations to overthrow the government. [GF100945 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 25 Jul 82 p 5 GF]

HYPOCRITE KILLED IN AHVAZ--In a street fight between a hypocrite and the revolution guards, the hypocrite got killed while making an attempt to throw a handmade bomb at the guards. In this incident, one of the revolution guards was wounded. [GF111259 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 27 Jul 82 p 17 GF]

MINIGROUP MEMBERS SURRENDER--A member of the Democrat Party surrendered at a military base near Oshnoviyeh, and having expressed his sorrow and regret at the shameful acts of this traitorous group, asked for amnesty. The district governor of Oshnoviyeh, while announcing this report, said: Another armed ruffian member of the defunct Democrat Party was arrested in Oshnoviyeh due to the efforts of the forces of Islam. According to a report by an IRNA correspondent in Sanandaj, three members of the Komoleh and Democrat minigroups surrendered to the brother guards in Baneh, and having handed over their weapons, asked for amnesty. A report from the central news unit in Sanandaj also indicates that two members of the defunct Democrat Party, named Farhad and 'Abbas Shari'ati, who had realized the traitorous nature of the mercenary leaders of this minigroup, gave themselves up to the revolution guards corps personnel in Dehgolan. Since they were sorry for their past deeds, they received amnesty. Two other members of this treacherous party, named Hoseyn Mahmudi and Sadiq Vosuqi, also gave themselves up to the guards in Baneh. [Text] [GF101944 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 31 Jul 82 p 4]

MKO MEMBERS KILLED--Revolution guards of the Islamic regime have issued a communique in which they state that, in continuation of the 1 August operations and following the discovery of some safehouses, 68 persons

were killed and others were arrested. Radio Khomeyni announced only the names of some of those killed on the pretext of [word indistinct] political and security reasons. The same announcement says that during these operations a large number of members of the various installations and centers of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization [MKO] were killed. A large quantity of ammunition, [word indistinct], certificates and confidential documents were seized from the safehouses. The prosecutor of the so-called Islamic Revolution, Musavi-Tabrizi, said in connection with these operations that the Mojahedin had intended to plant bombs in the Islamic majlis and among Friday congregations. [Text] [GF061606 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 6 Aug 82]

KHO'INIHA APPOINTMENT--Following the selection of clergyman Mohammad Musavi-Kho'iniha as supervisor of Iranian Hajj pilgrims, informed observers have expressed the opinion that this selection was made in view of (?pressure) by leftist elements of the political machinery of Iran. Clergyman Kho'iniha, who held the post of deputy speaker of the mullahs' majlis, has leanings toward the Tudeh Party and was supervisor of the so-called student followers of the imam's line who (?occupied) the U.S. Embassy. [Text] [GF061824 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 6 Aug 82]

CLASH IN IRANSHAHR--The building housing the reconstruction crusade in Iranshahr became the target of an attack by guerrillas yesterday morning. In a clash lasting several hours, several members of the reconstruction crusade were annihilated. The guerrillas escaped following the capture of a great deal of goods. Reports indicate that the revolution guards began a search for the guerrillas. In an ensuing clash a large number of the guards were killed. [Summary from poor reception] [GF071619 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 7 Aug 82]

PROPAGANDIZING DURING PILGRIMAGE--Shiraz Friday imam in his first sermon said: It is necessary to confront the question of addicts basically. Whether this is an addiction destroying the psyche or physique. Hojjat Ol-Eslam Ha'eri stated that lashing is a necessary thing for addicts calling it "the medicine for stopping addiction." In his second sermon Shiraz Friday imam began talking about the message by the imam of Umma on Haj and reminding that such trips are not [words indistinct]. (?He) said: This is a grand form of worship that they have gone and diminished it so that it does not have the original effect on the pilgrims, thus enabling them to continue their colonialism. [As heard] Shiraz Friday imam asked the pilgrims to make their utmost effort in carrying propaganda about the holy religion of Islam among other Muslims of the world and work to the benefit of Islam and the imam as decreed by Imam Sadeq--peace be upon him and all his scion. [Excerpts] [GF071908 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 7 Aug 82]

'HYPROCRITES' ARRESTED--Two hypocrites who attempted to assassinate Hojjat Ol-Eslam Eskandari, the representative of Shiraz Friday imam in Bavanat District, were arrested and delivered to the Eqlil Islamic Revolution

Court. According to a report by the correspondent of the central news unit, this assassination attempt occurred when the representative of the Shiraz Friday imam together with the official in charge of the (Surian) reconstruction crusade and the gendarmerie commander of [passage indistinct]. [Text] [GF071615 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 7 Aug 82]

CABINET MEETS--According to the central news unit, the cabinet met this morning with Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi in the chair. The meeting began by reviewing the latest political developments. Defense Minister Salimi and Foreign Minister Velayati then briefed the cabinet on the situation at the war front and regional developments respectively. Later the cabinet discussed a number of government bills to be presented to the majlis. A Foreign Affairs Ministry proposal concerning the establishment of a center for teaching political science under the auspices of that ministry, training of the staff required by various ministries and Iran's foreign missions were discussed. The meeting approved the above in principle. During today's meeting Prime Minister Musavi reported the results of his tour of Khorasan Province where he attended the seminar of the governors-general. Mr Musavi stressed that the task of establishing the political jurisdiction of the Islamic Republic's system at provincial level rests with the governors-general and other government representatives and it is only natural that directors-general should coordinate their programs with the governors-general. [Excerpts] [LD081242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Aug 82]

CLASHES IN KORDESTAN--Reports indicate that heavy battles are going on all over Kordestan between guerrillas belonging to Democratic Party and security forces comprised of revolution guards, gendarmerie personnel and Kurdish Peshmarga. In battles in Oshnaviyeh, Bukan, Divan Darreh and villages around Baneh, hundreds of government forces have been killed. The report also states that government guards opened heavy artillery fire against Kurdish guerrilla positions in mountains near the city [location not specified] and inflicted heavy damage and casualties. [Text] [GF081539 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 8 Aug 82]

UNREST IN SARDASHT--Dear listeners, as we informed you in our newscast yesterday, heavy clashes between Democratic Party guerrillas and security forces and revolution guards continue in most cities in the western part of our country. Iran has claimed that it has destroyed guerrilla positions, killed or wounded a number of them in these clashes, and captured 21. However, confirmed reports from Kordestan indicate that in the battles Kurdish guerrillas have been able to annihilate dozens of the mercenary Khomeyni guards and capture a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The latest reports indicate that clashes are currently going on around the border city of Sardasht. The guards are using heavy artillery to crush Kurds opposing the regime. [Text] [GF100405 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 9 Aug 82]

MOJAHEDIN STATEMENT--According to AFP, the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization in a communique in Paris announced that one of the female members of the organization according to a report by the mullahs regime ... [30-second break in transmission] four other members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq got into a fight with armed guards. The mullahs announced that all the members of the organization were killed. In reality, however, Ma'sumeh (Ajezanlu) was only hurt and is now in one of Khomeyni's prisons being tortured by the guards. It is said that Ma'sumeh (Ajezanlu) was pregnant when she was captured and was shot in the neck and shoulder and wounded very badly. The Mojahedin-e Khalq organization has asked international organizations to do something to save the life of Ma'sumeh (Ajezanlu). Meanwhile, the Mojahedin openly announced that two other members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq whose deaths were announced in the mullahs' radio broadcasts are alive and in the dungeons of Khomeyni. The name of one of them is Afsar Sadduqi, who most probably is being tortured in Evin Prison by armed guards. [Text] [GF101006 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Aug 82]

MORE CLASHES IN KORDESTAN--According to reports received from Kordestan, clashes between government forces and the guerrillas of the Democrat Party continue around the border village of (?Sardasht). The reports indicate that the government forces, with the help of fresh personnel and Kurdish Peshmarga, have increased their activities against the Kurds. The sources report that casualties in these skirmishes have reached several hundred persons. The reports say that Colonel Sayyad-Sirazi announced in Urumiyeh that a headquarters in this city [words indistinct] and other antagonist elements has been set up. It is called Seyye Ashshohada headquarters. [Text] [GF101959 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 10 Aug 82]

CSO: 4640/442

EDITORIAL: NE'EMAN CABINET APPOINTMENT DISCUSSED

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Jul 82 p 8

[Text]

LATER TODAY the Knesset is expected to ratify the appointment of the Tehiya Party's Yuval Ne'eman, a distinguished physicist, as minister of science and development in Premier Menachem Begin's cabinet. In so doing the Knesset will overlook the \$5,000 fine just imposed on Mr. Ne'eman for foreign currency violations.

Parliament will merely follow the cabinet's decision yesterday setting up the new ministry for Mr. Ne'eman, and co-opting Tehiya into the coalition. With this move, the Likud-led coalition will swell from 61 to 64 Knesset seats, thus improving its chances for smooth survival.

This, of course, was Mr. Begin's reason for making peace with the trio of right-wing extremists — comprising Geula Cohen and Hanan Porat besides Mr. Ne'eman himself — that has been a thorn in the government's side since the party's founding. True, some of the ideological sting has been taken out of Tehiya's quarrel with Mr. Begin in the three months that elapsed since the destruction of Yamit. The full implementation of the peace treaty with Egypt is no longer a live issue.

The autonomy, on the other hand, is. Tehiya remains adamantly opposed to the establishment of even the poor man's version of autonomy for the Palestinian residents of Judea, Samaria and Gaza envisioned by Mr. Begin. The party is still plumping for the immediate annexation of the territories, or, at a minimum, for the extension of Israel law to the Jewish settlements there. To Tehiya's mind, that is the logic of Israel's war in Lebanon: not to beat down PLO interference with Palestinian acquiescence in the autonomy, but to destroy Palestinian opposition to a Greater Eretz Yisrael.

Greater Eretz Yisrael, in Tehiya's book, also includes southern Lebanon — although there may be some slight difference there between Mr. Ne'eman, who merely places the country's "security border" on the Zaharani, or at least the Litani, and Mr. Porat, who views southern Lebanon as actually part of the national patrimony.

The Tehiya trio have not persuaded Mr. Begin to change his official stand. The premier keeps insisting that Israel covets not an inch of Lebanon's territory, and he refuses to budge on the Camp David principles. Thus while Mr. Ne'eman will be free to speak and vote his party's line in the cabinet, and to try to win over those Herutniks who have long sympathized with the Tehiya line, he need not expect to alter the government's declared policy.

This need not, however, matter very much. As minister of science and development Mr. Ne'eman will have at his disposal funds that he will use, in the main, to push the cause of Jewish settlement in Judea, Samaria and Gaza. Besides, Tehiya was promised that 6,000 new housing units would be built in the territories during the coming year, as well as seven wholly new settlements. The party had bargained for more, but what it got is not to be sneezed at, especially not at this time of supposed financial stringency.

What really matters, Mr. Ne'eman has been heard to remark, is more Jews in the territories. Another 100,000 Jewish settlers there in the next three years, and the autonomy will have become an academic issue.

At the very least, then, the marriage of convenience between the Likud and the country's rightist fringe will help foster the suspicion that Israel's policy, all official protestations notwithstanding, is in fact closer to that favoured by Mr. Ne'eman than by Mr. Begin.

CSO: 4400/415

ISRAELI ARAB ATTITUDE TOWARD WAR DISCUSSED

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE in English 2 Jul 82 pp 8-9

[Article by Joan Borsten]

[Text]

FROM THE Little Triangle to Upper Galilee, the mood in the Arab villages was muted this week. Both Moslem and Christian residents wandered listlessly through usually bustling streets. Some men were in such mental anguish that they took time off from work to ponder the inexplicable in the living rooms of their large, modern villas, or to drive to the beach for a few hours of solitary reflection.

Few seemed to have the patience or the willpower to observe Ramadan. No one really wanted to talk, and the thoughts of those who did were riddled with pain and confusion. Since Operation Peace for Galilee began, life has become traumatic for a population already suffering from acute dissociation.

The half-million Arabs living within Israel's pre-1967 borders have always been the outsiders of the Middle East: "Arabs" in the eyes of the Jews who regard them as a potential fifth column; "Jews" in the eyes of the Arab world, which, when not ignoring their existence, has punished them for not having fled in 1948. (Until a few years ago, Saudi Arabia denied Israeli Moslems access to Mecca.)

"My country is at war with my nation," Mapam MK Abdel Aziz Zouabi used to say.

IN 1967 and in 1973, newspapers carried numerous stories documenting the Israeli Arab war effort. Exempted from military service because they were Arabs, some worked to prove they were nonetheless loyal citizens and volunteered to harvest crops in neighbouring kibbutzim which were crippled by a loss of manpower. Others contributed money to the soldiers' welfare fund. Many clan and village heads wired messages of solidarity and support to the government.

Virtually no such activity has been reported since the present war broke out. But then times have changed. Politicized in recent years by the emergence and rising world status of the PLO, the Arabs of Israel have come to identify themselves almost universally as Palestinians. The label brings comfort — they finally belong to a clear-cut group. But it also creates guilt.

"By a quirk of fate my father stayed put in 1948, while his brother fled," is a statement heard again and again. It sometimes continues like this: "So I live in a village which, while not on par with Jewish villages, is prosperous and modern beyond the wildest dreams of any peasant 35 years ago, while my cousins live in refugee camps. I

have a passport and citizenship, while they have laissez-passers and a constant fear of being forced to flee again."

BUT IF THERE have been no manifestations of support for the Jewish state, there also have been no protests against the war by a community which has learned how to employ demonstrations as a tool. No new wall posters calling for action were seen in any of the villages. "Those who wanted to object to the war joined the Jews in Tel Aviv last Saturday night," said Ibrahim Kadi, a member of the Kalansuwa local council.

Even the Rakah Communist party, long a champion of Arab rights and quick to jump on every bandwagon, has kept a low profile in the villages. In Ibillin, where Rakah won a majority last election, the only activity reported was a conference on the virtues of the Soviet Union.

ISRAEL'S ARABS are living in a state of limbo. They are shocked by the failure of the Arab world to come to the aid of the beleaguered Palestinians in Lebanon, by the Christian Lebanese who call them a cancer and snakes in the grass and pray that the IDF will "finish off" the PLO leadership holed up in west Beirut.

The Israeli Arabs are so affected by inertia that they have made no major effort to collect clothes, food and money for the refugees, or to present Israeli authorities with a list of their relatives whose well-being they wish to ascertain.

More telling than the reasons stated — "No one asked me to contribute anything"; "When Kafr Kasim tried to send donations in 1976, they found the packages were going to Christians, not Palestinians" — were the non-verbalized sentiments.

How would this government react to inquiries about a relative who might be a terrorist? One resident, told that his son was among the 7,000 taken prisoner by Israel, said he was disowning him.

WHATEVER their identity problems or political sympathies, the Israeli Arabs have a lot at stake these days. While they do not live as

luxuriously as the Maronites of Jouniya, they do live better than most of their counterparts in the Arab world.

And if they have not been integrated into Jewish society, their daily life is tied to that of the Jews. One Haifa restaurateur is reminded of this every time he looks at the tables patronized by Israelis in and out of uniform.

The resident of Acre whose "freedom fighter" son was killed during an IDF mop-up operation in western Lebanon, has only to walk down the street of her neighbourhood where Jews and Arabs have long coexisted, to understand that she'd best hold his symbolic funeral in all-Arab Kafr Yasif.

The men and women from a western Galilee village who are employed in textile plants in nearby Carmiel are careful not to miss a day's work. To be absent might be misconstrued as a protest, and no one wants to be fired — as many were for demonstrating during the last, Land Day.

The significance of the lone police car, posted at the entrance of each of the Galilee's most radical villages during the first week of the war, ostensibly to ensure that the army would move north unimpeded, was duly noted.

"Just two months ago two boys I know well were playing at the entrance to the village," explained Father Elias Chacour, a Greek Catholic priest in Ibillin. "A stone they threw hit the car of Jews who live in one of the nearby, new settlements. The father of the boys apologized to the settlers, who understood it was only children playing. But not the police, who immediately related it to stone-throwing incidents in the West Bank. We know what such an incident could turn into today..."

ON THE SURFACE, life goes on as normal. Villagers harvest their cucumber crops, selling them to Tnuva and to passing motorists. But they are so deeply troubled that celebrations have been postponed and weddings held with a minimum of merrymaking.

Privately, you are reminded that this time Israel was not invaded, or about to be attacked, by the armies of Syria and Jordan and Egypt.

Instead, Israel used a pretext to launch the war and is fighting for the most part against Palestinians.

There are few Arab families in this country which do not have relatives among the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. More attentively than the Jews, the Israeli Arabs monitor the local and Lebanese radio reports, straining to hear in which camps, neighbourhoods and streets the IDF is fighting the PLO. Thanks to international communications and a lenient government policy which permits residents of Arab countries to visit Israel, locals know the exact address of every cousin, uncle, brother and son.

"My mother-in-law's uncle lives in the Burj al-Barajna refugee camp," said a young woman. "She has no idea if he is dead or alive. She cries all the time."

The mother-in-law "also cries for our friend Israel, a nice man from Carmiel, who has been taken into the army. We have Jewish friends, all of us, and we want them to come home safely. We are all torn apart emotionally by what is happening."

"I GOT THROUGH the first day of the war without any problems," said Kamil, the well-educated son of a peasant farmer.

Like most Israeli Arabs born after 1948, he is afraid to speak his mind. Afraid for his job, his family, his future. He doesn't support the PLO, the radical Sons of the Village, or Rakah. Freedom of speech, as far as he is concerned, is the privilege of Jewish extremists like Meir Kahane and a myth for a 30-year-old Moslem intellectual whose ideas and opinions are antithetical to those of the government.

"I assume that, as in the past, the air force would simply bomb its targets and withdraw. When, on the second day, it became clear that the IDF's goals were far-reaching, I became depressed. By the fourth day, I couldn't get out of bed."

"As a human being I hate killing. It's wrong. I don't believe in some branches of the PLO fighting Israel any more than I condone the bombing of the King David.

"As an Israeli, I hate to see my government trying to force a political situation in this day and age. It's too late. The only solution lies in negotiating with the PLO. Why the PLO? Because every people has the right to decide who will represent it. It's just Israel's bad luck that the man is someone like Arafat. Why talks? Because nothing can be decided by force. The Israeli fighting in Lebanon today is not making this land safe for his son. He is creating the enmity his son will have to deal with as an adult."

ALL OF KAMIL'S complaints were repeated one way or another by the local Arabs I interviewed earlier this week. None of them is considered extremist in his community. All of them insisted that they accepted Israel's right to exist as a Jewish State. Sadly, they also agreed with Kamil's statement that the Jews, survivors of a holocaust, are now perpetrating their own holocaust on the Palestinians.

"As a Palestinian, I see my people being killed," said one man. "Even

if I were not a Palestinian, I would be terrified for the future of these people. It seems clear to me that Israel is trying to finish off what is called the Palestinian people. Not just the PLO, but many civilians are being killed. If it is because the PLO puts bases in populated areas, then let the IDF — which is supposed to be the best army in the world — deal with the situation differently, using commandos and paratroops instead of planes which drop bombs on cities. Begin always said Jewish blood won't be spilt. Why only Jewish blood?"

IT HAS NEVER been easy to be an Israeli Arab. All of his life Kamil has been plagued by terrible dualities, burdened by extraordinary frustration and confusion. But in the past the IDF fought against Syrians, Egyptians and Jordanians — Arabs, but names and faces which were unknown. Now the IDF is fighting Palestinians. How can the Israeli Arab relate to Jewish friends and colleagues?

"Yitzhak, who sells me my newspaper each afternoon. I continue to see as a human being," said Kamil. "When my secretary says her husband has been called up and that she is worried. I feel sympathy.

When I hear that someone I know, someone I work with, was killed. I am shocked. But I am careful not to go beyond that and make the connection between those people and the soldiers killing Palestinians."

Israeli Arabs say nothing good can come out of Operation Peace for Galilee in terms of coexistence between Jews and Arabs in this country. Identification with the PLO is stronger than ever — "I was proud to see how they stood up to the soldiers," said a young woman. She found it difficult to call the soldiers Israelis. "The Palestinians fought better than any other Arab soldiers in any other war. And though liberal Jews may now see the Palestinian problem in more human terms, and press harder for a solution, the gap between Jew and Arab has widened."

"I don't know how I will be able to meet a Jewish friend at university or in the street after this," said Chacour. "I cannot share with him an experience which was important in his life. I am in the terrible position of being close to the soldier who has done the killing, and the man or woman or child who was killed. I think the war will destroy more in this country than it has solved." □

TREATMENT OF IDF WAR CASUALTIES DESCRIBED

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Joshua Brilliant]

[Text]

ISRAEL IS unique in the number of army doctors accompanying its troops to the front, says Chief Medical Officer Tat-Aluf Eran Dolev.

Each battalion is assigned two doctors and eight medics. A complete medical battalion is attached to each division, including surgical teams equipped to perform operations in the field, psychologists to treat shell shock and dentists.

Army doctors in Lebanon often worked only 200 metres from the front lines, Dolev said. They moved right behind the vanguard troops in specially designed armoured personnel carriers emblazoned with red Stars of David.

But having the doctors up front exacted a heavy price. Four died and 13 were wounded in the war. Ten medics were killed and 50 wounded — one of them was hit in the neck in the battle over Tyre and was completely paralysed.

The army prefers not to perform operations in tents or even in its specially equipped trucks, Dolev continued. Its policy is to administer first aid to enable seriously wounded soldiers to survive a trip to the hospital. Helicopters landed only two kilometres away to pick up the wounded. Sometimes the missions were daring and one helicopter sent to evacuate

wounded was shot down.

According to Dolev 80 per cent of the wounded soldiers were airlifted. After the Yom Kippur war additional helicopters were obtained for medical evacuation. In Lebanon, they prevented a serious problem because that country's roads are narrow and were continually clogged by IDF convoys.

The types of injuries were different from in the 1973 war. Nine years ago most casualties were caused by artillery shrapnel or burns from anti-tank weapons. In Lebanon head wounds were the most common.

Dolev said that 40 per cent of the soldiers killed in action were hit in the head and could not be helped. The high rate of head wounds was partly due to fighting at close range in built-up areas.

In some instances, terrorists used hunting guns with bullets which explode inside the body. The effect is similar to that of the banned *dum-dum* bullets and is therefore prohibited by the 1899 Hague Convention, Dolev said. Nevertheless many such guns and a considerable amount of ammunition were found in PLO stores, he said.

But on the whole the number of casualties and the severity of in-

juries was low compared with previous experience.

This was partly due to soldiers wearing flack jackets which stopped shrapnel and bullets. Sometimes shrapnel lodged into the protective vests and the soldiers were unharmed.

Armoured Corps men were saved by fire-proof overalls introduced after the Yom Kippur War. Some, of course, were killed when their vehicles caught fire and one is in hospital with 90 per cent burns, but generally there have been fewer cases of severe burn injuries in the Lebanon war.

However there were cases of face and hand burns. Soldiers had found it uncomfortable to fight while wearing their protective gloves and there is as yet no suitable gear

beyond goggles to protect the face without hindering activity. The army, Dolev said, is working on this problem.

Some Medical Corps men were assigned to help the Lebanese restore their own health services.

The level of medicine in Lebanon is not bad, but some help was needed to bring it back to the standard of the pre-PLO days, Dolev said. He recalled that Lebanese doctors told him the PLO men had removed medical equipment, ruined pharmacies and told doctors whom to treat and whom not to treat.

While visiting a PLO hospital in a refugee camp in Sidon, he saw patients tied to beds and corpses dumped into a backyard. The hospital had plenty of mattresses, clean sheets and blankets, but many patients were left on the floor. They were given only little food although the stores were well stocked, he continued.

Dolev confirmed a report that some Norwegian doctors tried to disguise PLO men, dressing some of them as surgeons with green gowns and masks while putting others to bed to pose as patients.

Responding to questions, Dolev confirmed that the PLO hospital in Nabatiya was no safe place to hide in. Only two of the building's storeys were used as a hospital. The rest was an arms depot, he said.

CSO: 4400/412

AL-BIRAH RESIDENTS COMPLAIN OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 11-17 Jun 82 p 15

[Text]

The municipal council of al-Bireh released a press communique, June 2, detailing some of the activities of al-Bireh's military administration. The council, which was dissolved by Menahem Milson, head of the civilian administration branch of the military occupation, March 18, charged that the military appointees' activities were working to the "great detriment of the municipality, the city and all the citizens in it."

The council statement alleges that, what they term, "the appointed authorities" have been tampering with official archives. Some records have been destroyed, they state, and a number impounded.

The council notes that there have been a number of changes in fees charged by the council since it was militarised. Fees for the fire service, cleaning and sewage disposal have been

raised a number of times "without reference to law or the relevant statutes," councillors charge. Taxes on industry and merchants have been upped by 300 percent since March 18. The military has claimed in advertisements that the rise was in order with a decision taken by the council. The elected officials refute this charge.

Large fees are now being charged for use of the municipal hearse in burials in al-Bireh. Noting that this was never done in the past, the councillors point out in their statement that al-Bireh's municipal hearse was a gift from the people of the city. Al-Bireh residents point out that there is an effective boycott of the hearse as part of the refusal to deal with the Israeli "municipality."

There are also implied allegations of graft in the statement. The councillors note that the

new authorities have signed an agreement for upkeep of public parks for IS300,000. The councillors note that the real costs are IS100,000 and ask, "Who benefits from this?"

They also note that revenues from al-Bireh vegetable market have dropped from IS 160 - 180,000 monthly to IS80 - 90,000. This is despite the fact that the military council has given permission to many new stallholders to pack side alleys around the market, thus causing conflicts with the established traders. The councillors note that the extension of parking in the area around the market has led to traffic snarl-ups all over town.

The statement ends noting that under the guardianship of the Israeli army "the destruction of all municipal equipment will soon be complete."

EDITORIAL: JORDAN URGED TO JOIN CAMP DAVID PROCESS

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jul 82 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE WAR in Lebanon will plainly take some more time to wind down. But the time to start thinking of the peace that should emerge from it is right now. This must involve, in significant measure, an effort to solve the Palestinian problem, and it requires the active participation of Jordan, the country with the largest concentration of Palestinians.

Jordan's King Hussein appears to agree, or he would not have advised the U.S., in an interview published in *Time* magazine, to reassess its attitudes in the light of what he called the "holocaust" in Lebanon. But in fact it is Jordan itself that should be first to undertake a reassessment of its own attitudes — to a peace settlement with Israel.

The existence of Israel, the Hashemite monarch grants, is no longer in question. What are in question, he argues, are Israel's actions, positions, complexes and hostility. The implication is that Israel's obsession with security is merely the manifestation of a hostile complex, and has no bearing whatever on Israel's stand on the Palestinian issue.

By way of a cure, King Hussein proposes, once again, an international conference. This, it may be assumed, would decree Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied territories, and the setting up of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza.

Such an outcome is, of course, utterly unacceptable to Israel, and the method itself would only boost those forces in the Arab world, notably the PLO and Syria, both Russia's clients, which hold Israel's very existence to be the real issue at stake. In the Lebanese war the PLO has been nearly knocked out and Syria badly mauled. Their military discomfiture may not readily translate into a gain for peace, but there is surely no good reason to wipe out their defeat in the field of battle by granting these unregenerate enemies of peace, and of Israel, fresh international recognition.

King Hussein's argument is that the war in Lebanon has destroyed the Camp David framework for peace. But this is, at best, a premature conclusion. In the short run, it is true, the war has made more distant the prospect of a break in the present stalemate in the autonomy talks. But in the long run Camp David shapes up as the only promising avenue to peace — serving the interests not only of Israel and Egypt who signed it but of Jordan and the Palestinians as well.

Camp David's main defect, according to King Hussein, is that it has not brought on a solution to the Palestinian problem, which is "the root cause of instability in the area." But this has been due in no small degree to Jordan's own boycott of the Camp David process. The late President Sadat was not especially keen on Jordan's participation, but he would not have interposed a veto had King Hussein insisted on taking advantage of the opportunities offered him under the agreement.

These opportunities are truly vast. Jordan is invited to negotiate the details of the transitional autonomy arrangement. During the interim period, Jordanian forces are asked to take part, along with Israeli forces, in joint patrols and in the manning of control posts in the territories. Within two years of the autonomy, talks on the final disposition of the West Bank and Gaza are to start, and Jordan is named as a party to them along with Israel, Egypt and the representatives of the Palestinian inhabitants.

By joining the Camp David process, Jordan would not have secured Palestinian self-determination, leading to the establishment of an independent state, which it claims to be working for, nor would it have assured the reversion of the West Bank and the annexation of the Gaza Strip to Jordan, which may still be its true wish. But it would have helped thwart any plan for the incorporation of the territories into Israel's body politic, and it would have prevented any attempt at designating Jordan, as presently constituted, as the Palestinian homeland.

Fear of Syria and the PLO may have been a large part of the explanation for Jordan's reluctance to join the Camp David process in the past. This, at least, now ceases to be a good reason. It is time for the Hashemite monarch to reconsider whether, in his country's own interests, he should not seize the opportunities he has previously discarded. For if he does not, there is an inexorable political logic, fuelled as well by the Lebanese desire to see the Palestinians removed and resettled elsewhere, that will invigorate the idea that Jordan is and should be the Palestinian homeland.

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HIGHER LEVEL OF ACTIVE-DUTY RESERVISTS EXPECTED

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by Macabee Dean]

[Text]

TEL AVIV. — The number of reservists on active duty will be 150 per cent higher than normal until March 31, 1983, Aluf-Mishne Benny Dekel said yesterday.

"This means that if under normal circumstances 10,000 men are called up, that number will be 25,000 until the end of the fiscal year. Of course, this is only an example, they are not the actual numbers."

He was speaking at a press conference together with the deputy-director general of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, David Zahavi and his opposite number at the Ministry of Labour and Social Betterment, Eli Paz. He announced that the three special committees regulating manpower, formed when the Peace for Galilee campaign was launched, were now being disbanded.

Henceforth all requests by reservists for release from duty will be handled through regular channels, through the army's "town majors."

The speakers noted that the special committees were a direct result of the July, 1981 katyusha crisis in the north. Then, many families left the area and its economy was badly hurt.

It was decided then to set up the special committees so that in a time of emergency, the existing administrative machinery for times of emergency would "function still better." Specifically, supplies would reach the armed forces speedily; the civilian population would receive all necessary supplies and vital production and services would continue to function.

"Seventy per cent of the economy was declared vital," Paz said. He refused to go into details which were "non-vital" undertakings, but said these could be a small carpenter shop, or specific types of hotels, rarely used by important local or foreign visitors.

The three committees provided "20,000 solutions" to keep the economy functioning. This included 10,000 key persons who were "frozen" in their civilian jobs; 1,200 Gadna and other youth were mobilized to help in plants and with harvests; 300 young women were "called up" to drive Egged and Dan buses (including 150 who volunteered to be called up) and another 300 female bus drivers were kept in reserve. More than 5,000 reservists were released from the army to fill key functions in the economy.

Some 17,200 requests for the release of reservists were submitted. Of the 5,000 who were discharged, about half achieved their aim only after they appealed against the decision of the board sitting on these requests.

Dekel noted that "as a rule it takes five to eight days" after a request is approved for the reservist to return to his civilian job. "It takes several days for the authorization to reach his unit, if it is in the field; and it can take several days until his commanding officer finds a replacement. "A key man in civilian life is generally a key man in the army," he noted.

"And then there are the key men, generally in combat units on the front lines, who simply refuse to leave their buddies. These men make up their own mind as to where they are more valuable, and it takes a lot of patience to persuade them."

CSO: 4400/412

SOLDIERS RECOVERING FROM BATTLE FATIGUE

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 25 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Lea Levavi]

[Text]

TEL AVIV. — About 40 per cent of the soldiers who suffered battle fatigue in the war in Lebanon have returned to their units, according to Dr. Ron Levy, the chief of the army's mental health service.

Speaking on Kol Yisrael's weekly newsreel programme yesterday, he said that during this war, as in all wars, about 10 per cent of the soldiers have suffered some psychological problems as a result of their battle experiences. This ranges from fatigue to paralysis which has no physical cause, he said.

Levy stressed that not one soldier suffering battle fatigue has been sent to a civilian psychiatric hospital.

Levy explained that the army learned important lessons about treatment of battle fatigue from the Yom Kippur war of 1973, where dozens of soldiers suffered longterm mental problems because of poor treatment.

"We've learned the importance of treating the soldier quickly, near the front lines, and in army facilities where he can get back into an army atmosphere as soon as possible. In addition to providing food and rest, we give psychological treatment designed to get the soldiers to deal with the trauma he experienced," he said.

The soldier is told he is not at the front, and he therefore needn't be afraid, but that he will be returned to his unit as soon as he is ready, Levy continued. The soldiers express guilt feelings about not being with their units, Levy said.

"Our purpose is to get men in the regular army back to their units. Reserve soldiers will be released and sent home, but only when they're able to go back to work and to reasonably normal family life.

Levy added that the service continues the therapy with the men and their families "because we are the people best equipped to deal with this particular problem."

LASER INDUSTRIES RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Jul 82 Supplement p 7

[Article by J. Morgenstern]

[Text]

LASER INDUSTRIES LTD. is the acknowledged world leader in the development and manufacture of carbon dioxide surgical laser systems.

The word "laser" stands for "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation." A laser is a device which is capable of emitting a "coherent" beam of light essentially of a single wavelength and uniform direction. This property permits the focusing of light to small areas with exceptionally high density of power and energy at the point of focus.

As a result, a laser of proper wavelength may be used, among other things, as a surgical device for cutting and vaporization of tissues and for coagulation.

The laser industry is approximately 20 years old. While research and development activities in laser technology are proceeding in the scientific, military, industrial, medical and surgical areas, the company has concentrated its efforts to date on surgical applications.

Surgical and medical laser units are generally categorized by the "active medium" employed, that is the basic material used in the production of the laser's energy beam. Surgical and medical lasers may employ gases, such as carbon dioxide or argon, or crystals such as yttrium-aluminium-garnet (YAG), or ruby crystals.

The active medium and operational mode determine the tasks lasers are best able to perform; and, in general, different kinds of lasers are not interchangeable with respect to any particular applications.

By way of illustration, lasers employing an argon or ruby crystal medium are effective for treatment of detached retinas and in other eye procedures, but cannot be used to cut body tissues effectively.

In developing its products, the company has decided to concentrate on carbon dioxide lasers emitting an infra-red beam with a wavelength of 10.6 micrometers. For surgical applications, the capacity of body tissues to absorb this wavelength safely allows the effective use of the carbon dioxide laser as a tissue-cutting or tissue-vaporizing instrument, while substantially reducing blood loss and the risk of infection by sealing both blood and lymph vessels in the adjacent tissue.

The company's units employ visible helium-neon laser beams as a guiding aid for surgery by the invisible carbon dioxide laser. In the company's carbon dioxide laser, a gas mixture, containing carbon dioxide as the active element, is continually pumped through the laser tube where the beam is generated.

THE PRINCIPAL areas in which carbon dioxide laser surgery has been successfully applied include ear, nose and throat surgery, gynecology, dermatology, neurosurgery, general surgery, burns, head and neck surgery and plastic and reconstructive surgery.

As laser instruments do not require direct physical contact with the body (except for the action of the beam itself), a number of very delicate procedures in neurosurgery can be performed only by means of the laser, such as the removal of tumors from sensitive brain areas.

In addition, accurate access to more remote body areas can be gained by means of laser accessories, such as mirrors and lenses, tubes and endoscopic attachments, thereby permitting surgical procedures without cutting through or opening up healthy tissue in order to reach the diseased area.

The Sharplan surgical units incorporate spot sizes as small as one-tenth of a millimetre in diameter to provide pinpoint precision; an articulated arm for freehand operation which allows superior maneuverability; a mechanical micro-manipulator providing rapid change and quick adaptability from freehand to microsurgery; a helium-neon beam aiming system allowing for proper guidance of the invisible carbon dioxide laser beam; a sharp and highly precise optical beam shape for focusing control; a control panel including an electronic fault display system and automatic shutdown; and up to four modes of laser operations — continuous, single pulse, repeated and super pulse.

THE COMPANY markets two basic models of surgical lasers; the Sharplan 743 and 733. The Sharplan 743 and 733 units are sold to hospitals for use in operating rooms.

In 1982, the company began production of the Sharplan 723 and 720 models, both of which are smaller mobile units designed for gynecological and dermatological procedures in doctors' offices and out-patient clinics. Both the 723 and the 720 have maximum power of 25 watts and are expected to be priced at \$25,000 and up.

The company has recently developed and introduced a new range of laser endoscopic attachments for use with carbon dioxide surgical laser systems. These attachments, designed for bronchoscopic and gynecological procedures, are undergoing clinical evaluation and final design refinement. They are expected to be brought to the market this year at prices ranging from \$2,000 to \$6,000. Other accessories currently in production include hand pieces, micro-manipulators and smoke evacuators.

All the company's research and development laboratories and executive offices are located in fully airconditioned facilities in two adjacent buildings at the Atidim Science-based Industrial Park, Neve Sharett, Tel Aviv. The company's manufacturing and assembly operations have been relocated to a facility in nearby Petah Tikvah.

Each Sharplan system is fabricated by Laser from over 3,000 parts, of which about two-thirds consist of commercially available industrial parts and the remainder are designed and manufactured to the company's specifications.

The parts are primarily imported from manufacturers in the United States or manufactured by smaller companies in Israel, which, in many cases, are single suppliers.

Since the quantity of parts the company requires has been expanding rapidly, the company is presently looking for alternate sources of supply for many of the parts. No single supplier provides more than 10 per cent of the parts required by the company for its production. Due to the sophisticated nature of certain materials and components, they

must be ordered in advance and there is a lead time of six to eight months for each production run.

Each model is designed for interchangeability of its sub-assemblies, which include the power supply, the laser head and the beam delivery system (including mirrors and end-pieces).

All systems are assembled in-house and are individually tested with sufficient running-in time

devoted to each system to provide a high standard of performance. The company's work force is trained in all production and assembly operations (except electronics), which facilitates production-line balancing.

The company has 12 engineers and technicians working full-time in quality control. These engineers test all components before they enter the parts inventory and continuously engage in testing during all stages of production. Final quality-control tests include a running-in period, where the performance of each unit is recorded independently and a final inspection at the packing stage.

The company is currently covered on all its surgical laser systems with product liability insurance for up to \$3m. in the aggregate. It has never received any product liability claims.

In the United States, the company sells its products exclusively through its subsidiary, Advanced Surgical Technologies Inc. Before July 10, 1981, ASTI was Laser's exclusive, independent distributor in the U.S. On that date, the company acquired an 85 per cent interest in ASTI.

THE FIRST industrial application of a laser took place in 1980 when it was discovered that a beam from a laser could make perforations in diamonds. Subsequent developments and improvements in their

design and engineering allowed for the adaptation of lasers as production tools. Though there are many

types of lasers, there is no doubt that the carbon dioxide laser is the most appropriate one in the field of metal working. High-power carbon dioxide lasers were initially adapted for commercial applications in the early 1970s.

There is no longer any doubt that the unique advantages of lasers allow them to be effective and cost-competitive alternatives to other conventional processes with similar applications. One of these advantages is that the heat added to the material for a given process with a laser is materially less than the heat added to perform the same operation by a conventional process. As a result, distortion of parts is effectively reduced.

In 1979, Laser Industries together with two American companies, Locke Technology, Inc. and Sciaky Bros. Inc., have established a joint venture company Metalworking Lasers International (IL) Ltd. MLI undertook in 1980 to carry out an intensive industrial laser research and development programme aimed at developing an industrial laser to participate in what the company believes to be a major and exciting new market for carbon dioxide lasers. MLI, with its 27 engineers and scientists, has been making rapid strides and at its current stage of progress it is anticipated that commercial production will begin sometime next year.

J. Morgenstern

WEST BANKERS PROTEST REGIONAL PLAN

Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 25 Jun - 1 Jul 82 p 16

[Text]

The main concept of new planning is to simply concentrate on the policy of using land and how to develop it in order to coincide with the national interests of the people actually living on the land — such as the economic, social and political interests. All responsibilities of achieving this mission lay in the hands of the legitimate government with its different branches. Therefore, we the undersigned consider it our right to ask about the use of any regional planning scheme that is to be imposed on the occupied territory by the occupation authority. We consider it our right to ask whether this authority is taking such initiative for the interests of the people who are living under the military occupation — or for its own sake.

Planning schemes — either local or regional — are intended only for development. In the normal course of events, at the beginning, experts in this field carry out the necessary survey of the region in order to acquaint themselves with the problems of the citizens, whether they be economic, social or educational. At this point, the experts outline the broad lines of the proposed scheme, discussing at that time all its aspects with the representatives of the people in order to receive their approval on the means to meet the national interests of all the people living and belonging to the area under study. This concept is a basic scientific fact according to all laws of planning wherever such schemes are prepared — at least in the advanced countries of this century.

The idea of imposing a regional planning scheme on a part of the occupied territories by the Israeli occupation authorities is unacceptable to the people. This procedure of imposing a planning scheme that was not participated in by the citizens of the area is a violation of all international laws. The occupation authority is ignoring the fact that it will remain an occupation authority; it is not legitimate; it has no right to determine the future land-use and rights of our people. The occupation authority is trying to impose this planning scheme only to serve its own purposes.

We the undersigned would like to draw your attention to, and to clarify to the whole civilized world, some facts about this proposed regional planning scheme which is to be imposed by the occupation authorities on the people of the occupied Arab territories by all illegal means:

1. The formation of the Higher Council of Planning to include only pure Israeli officers and civilians makes it very easy for the council not to pay attention or look after the interests of the citizens. The Council as formed executes only the orders it receives from the military command of the occupation where — it should be obvious that — the interests of this command lay in contradiction with our interests as people living under occupation. We, therefore, contend that this Council as formed is not qualified to prepare regional planning schemes without consulting with the representatives of the citizens of the area, as the law of planning requires.

2. Not a single Arab citizen has been consulted or associated with the preparation of this scheme — not on any level, not even the professional level. Even those Arab engineers who work in the Central Planning Department knew nothing about the proposed planning scheme until it was declared publicly for objections. Moreover, no municipality or local council of any village in the area covered by the planning scheme was consulted previously as required according to Article(16) of "Planning Cities, Villages and Buildings Code No. (79) for the year 1966."

3. It was noticed in the proposed planning scheme that all areas surrounding city limits of each Arab municipality have been closed, thus preventing municipalities from expanding their limits and thereby creating so many problems because of these limitations. For more than 10 years, municipalities have been requesting the expansion of their city and planning boundaries, and the occupation authority has been declining all requests without explanation. It has also annexed areas within the original city boundaries to Jerusalem. In addition, the military authorities have issued many orders prohibiting building on thousands of dunums inside and outside the planning boundaries.

4. Despite the assurance of the occupation authority in its regional planning scheme that the boundaries of some villages have been doubled, it is well-known that this assurance is false and is only the repetition of a decision that was taken under the British Mandate and never carried out. On the contrary, this proposed planning scheme has made it clear that thousands of dunams of the land of so many villages have been expropriated for Jewish settlements. Also, some proposed regional highways will be constructed through the center of villages and through its boundaries and lands, thus preventing it from expanding in the future (for example, Beit Uor al-Fouqa, Beit Uor al-Tahta, Azzarieh, Jourit al-Shams, Al-Raam, Beit Hanina).

5. The occupation authorities prepared this proposed planning scheme on special maps with a scale of 1:50,000. By using this method of a large scale map, no one — not even an expert — can evaluate the damages that might develop as a result of this proposed scheme to any specific parcel of land because there is no way at all of definitely locating a particular parcel of land on the present maps. The occupation authority is publishing the proposed planning scheme publicly, illiciting objections from the citizens in spite of these faults, as if the authority wants to humiliate the mind of the Arab citizen. It should be noted as very strange that the Israeli Director of the Central Planning Department himself cannot locate any parcel of land on the proposed planning scheme; therefore, how can a person officially present an objection concerning this scheme in order to preserve his rights according to the planning laws?

6. Paragraph (1) of Article (13) of "Planning Cities, Villages and Buildings Code No. (79) for the year 1966" obligates the Higher Planning council to publish "the order of considering any region as a region under planning" publicly with all necessary documents in every local council and municipality in the region under study. In keeping with its policy to impose this planning scheme on the citizens of the area, the authorities passed-by all laws and did not publish the scheme in any local council or municipality in the entire area under question.

7. The authorities who prepared the planning scheme — either deliberately, or for its ignorance of the geography of the area, or for the lack of the necessary survey and studies required by planning laws — omitted many Arab populated villages from the scheme, such as Al-Walaja, Khirbet Abdullah Ibrahim.

8. One of the strangest clauses in the attached By-Law defines the term "special sites" as the area which will be regulated and the land usage of such a site will be determined in the future by the Higher Council of Planning. The strangeness of the matter

springs from the fact that half of the total area included in the proposed planning scheme has been designated as "special sites" and the future status of this fifty percent of the land is to be left in the hands of the Council. This is a basic contradiction with the foundations and spirit of every planning law which affirms explicitly that one of the major goals of planning is to determine the land uses of all areas in relation to the needs of the citizens.

In view of the above facts, it makes every neutral body question the motives behind this scheme, especially when one finds that on most of these locations where "special site" is affixed, an Israeli civilian settlement has been erected illegally on private Arab land. On some of the other "special sites" where no settlements have been built thus far, another clause was added in the By-Law to indicate that on such sites "a future detailed planning will be introduced." This added clause reinforces the conviction that all these "special sites" are meant to be sites for new settlements.

9. As shown in the proposed planning scheme, all areas for future development are restricted to Israeli settlements around the Arab section of Jerusalem. No land was appropriated to the future expansion of any Arab village or town as if the decision was made not to allow any Arab village or town to expand. Such discrimination only emphasizes the notion that this scheme was proposed to coincide with the political intention of the Israeli government to annex the West Bank to include the lowest number of Arabs possible and was never meant to serve the Arab population as it now exists and was definitely not meant to help any Arab populated center to develop.

10. In the area in question, agricultural land was concentrated around the Arab villages and towns. The proposed regulations forbid building more than 150 square meters on any parcel of land regardless of the size of that parcel. Also, the further parcelation of such land in the future for the purpose of increasing the building rights or changing its land use is forbidden. These restrictions in the proposed planning scheme will lead to endless disputes between inheritors of any land, especially since all land is privately owned and the ownership transfers to the children of the deceased father in accordance with Islamic Law. This

meaningless regulation constitutes a violation of the natural and religious rights of our people in addition to the restriction of the development of our cities and villages.

11. Ever since the area in question was declared as a planning area, no building licenses have been issued and are not to be until the scheme is approved. This freezing period will undoubtedly last even longer until detailed schemes for every village and town will be prepared and approved by the Higher Council of Planning. Such a prolonged period of freezing building licenses will definitely have a devastating effect on the economy of the West Bank in general, and unquestionably will halt the development of our villages and towns, which — in turn — will create many social problems.

12. In any planning scheme, roads of all kinds are planned by fixing the location, width of the road, and its right-of-way.

Those who stand behind this proposed planning scheme have decided that the District Commission of Planning should have the right to change the location and/or width of any road if it deems fit.

13. In the same By-Law, another obstacle was made dealing with land ownership. The By-Law affirms that "no building permit will be issued until the applicant will prove his ownership to the land by land title, or by elementary registration, or by whatever means the District Commission of Planning seems fit." This last paragraph should make people doubt whether this clause was added to make the illegal building of settlements in the area more easy or even legal.

In conclusion, we the undersigned announce and declare our firm rejection of the proposed planning scheme and demand its immediate cancellation due to its violation of all international laws and the Geneva Convention. We hold you responsible for all damages and other consequences that might occur to any citizen or private or public establishment from this scheme. We reserve the right to foil this proposed planning scheme by any and all legal means we have at our disposal.

May 1982

36 signatures representing 210,000 people of the West Bank.

GOLANI BRIGADE MEMBERS INTERVIEWED ON WAR OPERATIONS

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE in English 2 Jul 82 pp 10-11

[Interview with members of Golani Brigade by Micha Shagrir broadcast last weekend on Galei Zahal]

[Text]

"The first body I encountered was Yaron's. A couple of days before, I'd switched days-off with Yaron, who wanted to go to something important. I remember that I went to Ro'i and told him that Yaron was dead; he said, 'Get down, quick.' That's the first thing I can remember about that time. I just looked at him, at Yaron, for a few moments and then I went to Ro'i. Seeing something like that for the first time — maybe even any time — isn't very nice."

Shagrir: That is part of the story of the Golani Sayeret, the elite scout unit that's part of the Golani Brigade. The final chapter of that story has yet to unfold.

During this war, the unit has fought hard. In the central sector, from the Beaufort through the Shouf mountains; in the west, from Tyre to Beirut. Along the way the unit lost fighters and friends — Yaron Zamir of Kibbutz Ein Dor; Razi Gutterman of Kibbutz Haogen; Yosi Eliel of Kfar Tavor; Gil Ben-Akiva of Kfar Yehoshua; Guni Harnick of Jerusalem; Ari Vardi of Haifa; Erez Lev of Tel Aviv; Shalom Tamam of Jerusalem; Eli Shai of Mishmar Ayalon; Avikam Sherf of Beit Zera. The parade of the fallen of the Golani's elite unit.

The other day, we met some of the unit's soldiers on the beach near Beirut. They weren't in uniform, but in short trousers. The

background was unreal, like something out of the cinema — shells falling not very far away, civilians stubbornly trying to carry on as usual, soldiers stubbornly insisting on hoping that it's all over..."

Motti: What's happening in the media...not that I care very much, but still, somewhere it bothers me. The radio and the papers talk about paratroopers here and there. The Golani was fighting, too — they don't even mention it."

Shagrir: "The interesting thing is that we heard the same complaint from the officers in your outfit. Did this come down from them or is your bitterness authentic?"

Motti: You can feel it everywhere. We don't need to hear it from them and they don't need to hear it from us. Everyone knows and sees it. You can't ignore it.

Shagrir: Is there someone else who shares Motti's feelings about this? Or do you just say, "What do I care if the media followed us or not?"

Shai: I wasn't hurt by it. It doesn't interest me. First of all, I was taught — and I hope the others here were taught — that you do what you're told and it doesn't matter if those outside know about it or not. You just do the best you can.

It all started because we were split into two forces and some of the ones in the western half complained that they didn't do anything. There was a lot of that sort of thing. In the army you have a duty and you do it.

If you were told to do A and you did it the best you could, then you did what you were supposed to do. If someone else was told to do B and it wasn't too dangerous and you got out without any dead or wounded — well, it won't always be that way. You did your duty and you don't have to produce any casualties to prove it. As for the media — everyone said, "They wrote this... they wrote that." O.K. So they did. I personally don't care about it.

Shagrir: Well, now we're here and you have a chance to tell us what your unit did in this. I'm already confused; I don't know what to call it — operation? exercise? war? Who wants to start?

Dubi: The unit was split into two forces. One group went up to the eastern sector, including the Beaufort — in fact, that was the central mission of that group, which then went on to cut a swathe in the direction of the Beirut-Damascus highway to the northeast. That is where the story was written. That group had a lot of losses. My group, the western force, was supposed to break through in the direction of the coast and then to get to where we are now, near Beirut.

Motti: I was in the eastern force.

Our first mission was the Beaufort. We started by day but arrived at the Beaufort just at dusk. Do you want to talk about the war there?

Shagrir: Do you want to talk about the war there?

Motti: I don't know. The matter isn't secret or anything, I just don't know if one needs to talk about it.

Shagrir: Does it bother you to talk about it?

Motti: No, it doesn't bother me. It just isn't important.

Shagrir: Let's talk about it, the way you saw it.

Motti: Okay. We went up in the early dark. At least my group did. After the first bursts of fire we went up on foot, took cover and prepared to cover the next group coming up behind us. We lay there looking for the source of fire but at first it didn't seem like a battle, you know, just an exercise. We held our fire. And the first thing that I really grasped was when I saw that Gil Ben-Akiva had been killed. That's when we realized

that they were shooting at us. Later, several more were wounded in my group. That's it...going into who shot and where. I don't know if it's of interest. Maybe Shai wants to add something.

Shagrir: Shai, you were there too?

Shai: Yes. That's more or less what happened at night. We stopped fighting at that point because of the number of casualties and waited for morning. When it was light we started again and finished it.

Shagrir: Some papers even made comparisons between the battles for the Beaufort and those of Tel el-Fakr and the Hermon. Do you have the feeling that this was a decisive battle?

Motti: I don't know. It was a place that had a reputation; parents were terrified when they heard. From everything that was said later I guess it was a sort of symbol. It was important as a mark of our entry into the north. I wasn't at Tel el-Fakr or the Hermon, and I don't know about them. All I know is that the Beaufort was a hard place to take. That's why there were so many losses. But if anyone wants to know who was there, it was the Golani. That's all.

Shagrir: What I wanted to say was that after Tel el-Fakr, one commando said that it wasn't worth it — one fallen comrade was worth more than the whole operation. On the other hand, after the Hermon one said: 'For the eyes of the state, any price is worth it.' What do you say about the Beaufort?

Motti: If you put it that way, it wasn't worth a single one of those we lost.

Eran: I want to say something I think is important. I don't think it's the time or place, and I don't think we can say whether it was worth it or not. It's not just our unit and it's not just the Beaufort — it's all those who were killed. It isn't a question of being worthwhile or not. It hurts. But we can't start trying to make these assessments.

The war didn't end at the Beaufort. It put us into the state of being at war, but it's not finished. As for what Shai said about stopping the fighting that night because of casualties — that isn't quite right.

We spent the rest of the night locating each point where we would strike and deploying our men as we should. There was never any intention of taking the Beaufort in the dark. At dawn we could see the Beaufort itself and we went in.

We went straight on to Nabatiyeh that same day. There wasn't much resistance but we found large stores of ammunition and weapons. We went on, crossed the Zaharani and went to Jezzin and combed it too. We didn't come under fire there at all although others did...we went on to the hilltop that commands everything westward to the sea and east to the Beka'a valley. We opened an axis to the northeast.

Thursday, the day before the cease-fire, we got into some serious fighting. The Syrians opened up with artillery and we had some losses. But we got to the Beirut-Damascus road. That's it...we made it but with a lot of casualties. That's it, at the last line of the cease-fire we stopped. In the second week we were reunited with the rest of the commando and here we are.

Shagrir: Let's go to the description of the war in the western sector.

Yair: Our force crossed the Litani at the Arkia bridge and went in the direction of Sidon. That's northwest. On the first day we passed some villages. There was no resistance; here and there you heard firing and there was an armoured clash, a tank was hit by an RPG, but in general no serious battles.

We made a night stop. And in the morning, just as we got up, we were shelled by the PLO. We went on to the edge of Sidon, 50 metres from the front and didn't feel the war at all...Some of our men were very angry that they weren't at the front... Never mind... that's the way it is... the war is sort of passing over your head. I suppose it was because the other half of the unit, in the east, had such heavy losses and we had none.

The armour that was just in front of us, was commanded by Amiram. It did wonderful work; that's why we had no casualties. On the second day, in Sidon, we had opened an axis to the south, we went on and

saw that Sidon was finished, there were a lot of prisoners there, a lot of civilians that came out with white flags... and that's it... we did not encounter any real resistance all the way... we can't even say we heard the whine of bullets over our heads. On Thursday we went up towards Doha, we knew there was a serious obstacle ahead of us now. According to our information there was a Syrian Commando based there.

Ron: For me, there were two nights I don't know how I lived through. I was scared to death. The first was in Sidon. We went into a street with groves on both sides, there was a low clay wall about a metre-and-a-half high separating the road from the groves. The road was about three-and-a-half metres wide, we were a convoy of armoured personnel carriers. They had just started to clean up Sidon, and there had been some serious fighting all day. We parked and made a night camp. I'm telling you, every time a leaf rustled we thought it was an RPG.

The second night was a night with a lot of firing and we didn't sleep, that's for sure. But it passed. We went on.

Eli: Later, we were in Ciele, a fairly new neighbourhood of villas of all sorts, also some new condominiums. They're all scattered around. This wasn't urban street fighting, it was something different. The Syrian armour was there, the RPG bands and also a lot of snipers.

On the second day they made themselves felt. We didn't suffer too much, but the armoured divisions sure did. We didn't know for sure where they were shooting from; we saw artillery shells but didn't know if they were theirs or ours. It was pretty confused.

We were supposed to protect the tanks from infantry attack, and we spread out and set up our ambushes. But our armour is awfully quick on the trigger and we didn't want any accidents, so we stayed away from them.

They finished off quite a number of Syrian tanks that night, but we didn't know about it until morning. When we went on we saw some 20 or more burning tanks, it was quite a surprise. We went on a bit and saw the international airport and the suburbs of Beirut. It's quite a view... you have to go see it.

I have to tell you about a thing that happened on the first night; it was about 10 hours after we entered Lebanon. We all felt, well here we are in our armoured personnel carriers, and it's just like an exercise and everything is going just like in the movies. By chance they sent one APC to escort a diesel fuel carrier on its way to another unit, this was in an axis that was supposed to have been cleared out. Even though it was night and we heard shots and explosions, we didn't pay much attention to it. It seemed far from us. In just a few kilometres we ran into an RPG ambush. They shot at us — it's not a good thing when you're not alert, don't really know where you are. The driver of the APC wasn't even in it, he had gotten out to look around. The war sort of took us by surprise. It was a miracle that we had no losses, we got out but we didn't knock out all the RPG's, only a few of them.

At least in our vehicle, everybody woke up and realized that they were in a war.

Dror: I think it was good, we were acting like a bunch of tourists going to Beirut, no resistance — nothing.

They confused us. We thought we'd be fighting an army and instead the one who was keeping track of us was a 50-year-old woman with a transmitter.

And the kids... we kept hearing from the armoured corps how these little kids were coming at them with RPG's. And we're trying to be what they call humanitarian. A car goes past with a white flag and the tank let it pass and a hundred metres on the car stops and someone with an RPG hits the tank, destroying it. And then he just drives on... we started to get an idea of what we were up against.

Yaron: I was in the eastern sector and I don't want to talk about battles and all that... I want to tell you

what I felt because I know a lot of the others felt the same way. Before I enlisted I wanted to be in one of the elite units because I had heard that they got all the action and I was attracted to the whole idea... battle and glory. After this, I doubt if I'll be capable of swatting a fly. That's all.

Voices in background...

No, I didn't see anyone fall when I shot at him, but I did a lot of

shooting and I must assume that sometimes I hit someone.

Shagrir: Yaron helped me. I wanted to ask about the feeling you had that someone had taken away your chance to fight. As if war was a sweet and they stole it. I wanted to ask if you think it's normal to want to fight.

Ron: It's like Yaron said. You are interested. It's not that you're blood thirsty or anything like that, but after all the training you get you want to see what it's like and just how good you are... But I agree with Yaron. I'm like the older people who always tried to tell me that it isn't a pleasant thing. They're right.

Coby: I didn't want to start talking and give the impression that I'm blood thirsty or crazy to kill or anything like that... in fact quite the contrary... But if it has been decided that we will fight, then I don't want to be at the rear. We didn't volunteer for the *sayeret* to be reserve forces.

Dror: I think that all of us here know what it is to be at the front and to have the firing opposite us. Maybe there is a moment when you think that if you were at the rear it wouldn't be happening to you, but it's even worse to be at the rear and to know that others, friends even, are up front.

I think seeing your friends killed is about the worst thing that can happen. But we have to remember that we were taught, even long before the army, that we are active participants, and not those who stand by and watch.

Gil: I, know it sounds funny but you could say that our force didn't do a thing the first week, not until we were in Ciele. Everyone was griping — constantly. It's funny, but after the battle for Ciele everyone felt good, no more complaints. I guess part of it was that the other half of our commando did so much, and suffered so many losses, and now, at last we felt better because we had done something. They talked about all the guys; they said now they could bear to meet the other force, they could say that we also did something...

Shai: I already spoke of that but you have to remember that you're a soldier. There are a lot of things you do or do not want and no one asks you. You get an order and you do it.

That's all. It doesn't matter if you like it or not, if you're a leftist or a rightist... no one cares. You get your orders and no one asks if you can fight... it's assumed that's what you're there for. You do what you're told.

Everyone, soldiers and commanders, have feelings and opinions. And sometimes you say something. But I think we should try to keep this at a minimum. Even now, here, sitting half naked on the beach, I think it should be left aside. The time for feelings and sensitivity is when we are home and know the war is over. I don't think it's over yet. When a multi-national or whatever force is here and we're long gone home, then there's perhaps a place to discuss what we feel and whether we think it was worthwhile. These are questions that the soldier is not to ask. He has his duty.

Shagrir: I hope I won't be undermining your position as an officer if I ask if there's anyone of your soldiers who disagrees with you.

Shai: Well, in the general military theory the army is the army and the soldier is someone who takes orders. That's all well and good until you first see the remains of one of your companions. I learned that the day we took the Beaufort. And I heard it from the men at three o'clock in the morning, when they couldn't sleep — and after the first leaves, when they came back from visiting the families of their dead comrades.

I think it good that we think, and that we talk about how we feel, about the pain and the frustration. The difference here between a soldier and a civilian is ten seconds between the time he hears his code word called and gets up to go. It isn't automatic, like putting on a helmet and picking up your weapon; you also immediately become ready to take all orders and carry them out. In my opinion it is only these thoughts, these doubts, these moments of silent pondering that set us apart from unthinking creatures...

Mickey: I want to represent the

veteran crew. We were just getting out when this war started, only a month left. We were just winding up a four-day trip as a part of the end of our service.

On Friday at 1:30, they sent us back to our unit. It was so fast no one knew what had happened. One minute it was a joyride and the next minute a war. A few hours between a picnic and seeing your friends dead on the Beaufort. No one yet can quite digest the contrast, but it sure did affect them. We're just now trying to digest it all. It was too much too fast. Terrible.

There is a difference though, between those who have seen dead bodies and those who haven't. When we were in basic training there was an action and there was a terrorist killed. Everyone ran to see the body... our commander thought it made us stronger. Well, I didn't go, not then and not any other time. I didn't even absorb what people told me they had seen. I knew that if I ever looked at them then I was going to start getting all tangled up in myself about what was going on. I think that's the reason I've managed to keep myself in balance... I just don't look or listen to all that.

Of course, you can't do that once you've already been in action, once you've seen a man you shot die and you jump over him and run on. Well...

Shagrir: There was a man in your outfit that we knew well. Guni, from Jerusalem. How did you see him?

Eran: The minute he got to the Beaufort, and guys heard his voice, it gave them a sense of security. He was a specialist at that. Everyone felt that things were in the hands of someone who knew what he was doing.

Shalom: I want to add to what Eran just said. The capture of the Beaufort was Guni's, there's no two ways about it. I just don't want to think of what would have happened after the unit commander got hit, without Guni. It was a mess. And the minute Guni came everything tightened up. We knew there was someone to follow and we did. — He saved the situation. That his fate was to die there is hard for all of us to take...

Shagrir: Can anyone explain — or maybe it doesn't have to be explained — how come Guni was an avid supporter of Peace Now on the one hand and an officer, as I understand it, who did everything, everything with efficiency and dedication.

Yaron: I never knew about it. That explains it all. He never let that part of his life get mixed up with his role in the army.

Shagrir: What didn't you know?

Yaron: I'm just now, for the first time, hearing about Guni's political opinions.

Mickey: We didn't know either, until last week at a party, when he came to say goodbye to us. It was then that he told us that he was active in Peace Now.

Eran: I knew by chance. We were in a Druse village, three of us, two of them are no longer alive, Avikam and Guni. And they were talking about the question of conscience, and about having to do things you don't approve of. And Guni said that he believed certain things but that there was a line where his private beliefs stopped and his command began.

He loved the Golan and its beauty. We went on a trip there and Guni talked about his beliefs. But a minute later he would do what was expected of him. I don't know, but maybe that was a part of his quality of leadership, that he did what he did as if he felt it was the only thing to do.

Shagrir: We usually come to you with all our smart questions. Now I want to let you ask some. We ask you what we think people at home want to know, but I'm sure that you have questions you want to ask of the nation that sends you wherever it will.

Shai: It's too early to ask theoretical questions. I'll save mine until I'm back home. The only thing I can say to those at home, and there's no real difference... as long as you are still home, enjoy it. *Voice:* A small question. *Voice:* A small question but one we wonder about... 'Why do we only seem able to get it together when there's a war?' □

By arrangement with Galei Zahal.

TEMPLE MOUNT BUILDING TAKEOVER

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Israel Amrani]

[Text]

Police yesterday afternoon persuaded a group of yeshiva students to leave an Arab apartment they had occupied in the early hours of the morning near the Temple Mount in Jerusalem's Old City.

Police said two other sealed Arab homes occupied nearby would be evacuated by the students this morning.

The students, some of them carrying loaded weapons, insisted that they had been given permission to move into the flats "by the proper authorities," but they would not elaborate.

One of the seized homes was sealed by security forces in October 1972 after its two residents were convicted of terrorist activities and sentenced to terms of life imprisonment. Since then the house had been under the jurisdiction of the IDF and the Defence Ministry.

Asked last night if the ministry had approved the seizure by the students, the Defence Ministry spokesman said the issue was "strange" and "the ministry did not deal with such matters."

A similar reaction came from the Interior Ministry. No comment was available from the IDF spokesman last night, and the Jerusalem police emphatically denied that they had known of or authorized the invasion.

A reliable source in Jerusalem, however, told *The Jerusalem Post* that "it may be very possible that the invaders had permission to occupy the homes."

The invasion of the home near the Bab al-Hadid, whose eastern wall is the Temple Mount's western wall, caused much anxiety among the Moslems. Jerusalem Kadi Sheikh Sa'ad a-Din al-Alami told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that since the house overlooks the Al-Aksa mosque and the Dome of the Rock, the armed invaders had threatened the Moslem holy places and infringed on their religious freedom.

"The invaders came at 3:30a.m. with mattresses and furniture, and broke the iron gate on the way up to the top apartment. Then they broke into the apartment and refused to leave" said Muhammad Sa'id al-Shabbi, whose family has been residing for over 200 years in the house in which the apartment is located.

At about 9a.m., imams, on instructions of the Moslem Council, used loudspeakers to call on worshippers to gather at the Temple Mount and to shut all shops until the invaders left. Following the call, several thousands angry Arabs arrived. Consequently, Police and military police closed the area to visitors.

The approximately 20 yeshiva students in the apartment generally refused to answer questions from *The Jerusalem Post*. Some of them toted loaded Galil and M-16 assault rifles and others held pistols.

The two rooms of the apartment were filled with chairs, tables, prayer stands, beds, blankets, mattresses, sleeping bags, cooking utensils, a camping stove, food, and water jugs.

An agreement to evacuate the apartment was negotiated by Nitzav-Mishne David Chen, chief of the foreign police division which deals with church property and foreign delegations, and Rav-Pakad Menahem Shushan, commander of the Old City's Kishle police station. The agreement was reached at 3:30p.m., but evacuation took more than an hour because Rabbi Yisrael Ariel, formerly of Yamit, insisted that "not one Arab will see Jews evacuating Jewish homes."

Although there were a few stone-throwing incidents, the Arab crowd generally kept calm while police negotiated the situation.

Jerusalem police spokesman Ziv Rotem said that the other two homes, one on Al-Wad Street and the other on the Street of the Chain, would be evacuated by this morning. No one was arrested, said Rotem.

BRIEFS

LASER POWER MONITORS--Jerusalem--A complete line of laser power monitors has been developed and is now available from Ophir Optics Ltd., in this city. The company's products offer reliability, the capability of measuring over a very broad range of values as well as a built-in calibration option. The accurate measurement of any laser's output can be a very complex matter. Ophir's instruments accomplish this by allowing the laser beam to impinge on a specially developed thermopile absorber disc which heats up under the impact of the beam. The degree of heating is measured and processed by a sophisticated electronic unit to give a read-out in terms of watts produced by the laser. The company prides itself on the wide range of its instruments. The 300 series, for instance, can measure from .1 to 300 watt full scale, a range unequaled by any other available meter. Factory calibration is to an accuracy of plus or minus 3%; response time is only one second. To achieve even greater accuracy, Ophir has developed a calibrating heater option. A special heater element is incorporated into the back of the absorber disc. When voltage is applied, that element simulates the effect of a laser beam and makes the meter's precise calibration possible. Accuracies to within 1% are obtainable at wavelengths of 10.6 microns. This option does not affect the instrument's sensitivity or rise time. Ophir laser power monitors are available both in air-cooled and water-cooled versions. [Text] [Jerusalem INNOVATION in English No 79 Jun 82 p 8]

LIFTING OF JORDAN CROSSING BAN--Unofficial sources yesterday confirmed that the ban on two-way traffic by tourists through the Jordan bridges will soon be lifted. The ban, imposed by the Defence Ministry, put an end to cheap charter packages, primarily by American Christian pilgrim groups, taking advantage of cheap fares offered by Alia, the Jordanian airline. When the ban was imposed, the reason given was that Jordan did not allow return visits by tourist from Israel. At the time, El Al had argued that the Jordanian national airline was in fact being subsidized by obtaining cheap fuel from Saudi Arabia and was thus competing unfairly with Israel's national carrier. Israeli tour guides had complained that the groups coming from Jordan used East Jerusalem buses and guides and were often subjected to anti-Israel propaganda. Following the ban, many of the pilgrim groups arrived in Jordan and continued on to Egypt, from where they either flew directly home or returned via Amman. Other tour leaders simply cancelled their visits. The ban had aroused much opposition from the Hotel Association and recently with the drop in tourism following the outbreak of hostilities in Lebanon, the hoteliers had renewed their call for a review of the ban. [Text] [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Jul 82 p 6]

BRIEFS

NFSL STATEMENT--Khartoum, 8 Aug (SUNA)--The National Front for the Salvation of Libya yesterday sent messages to the kings and presidents of the African countries who boycotted the OAU summit conference which was scheduled to be held in Tripoli. The front thanked the African leaders for answering its previous call to maintain the safety and unity of the OAU by boycotting the conference so that history will not record that the African people and countries had allowed Col al-Qadhdhafi to preside over their summit conference and speak on their behalf. The front called on the African people to act in solidarity with the Libyan people in their struggle to topple al-Qadhdhafi and to return Libya to the African fold. The front urged the African leaders to act quickly to prevent the disintegration of the OAU by calling for an alternative summit meeting to the Tripoli conference. [Text] [JN081524 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 8 Aug 82]

MESSAGE FROM PALESTINIAN GROUPS--The dire situation facing the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the dangers threatening the entire Arab nation as a result of the Israeli aggression, which has been inspired and fully backed by the United States, demand immediate action to repulse the aggression and to militarily rescue the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese national movement. They also demand a resolute posture vis-a-vis the United States the breaking of diplomatic and commercial relations with it and the withdrawal of Arab deposits from its banks. We appeal to you to quickly break the cordon around Beirut and to repulse the American-Israeli aggression. If this aggression were to succeed, God forbid, it would not stop at any one country, it would extend to all parts of the Arab world. [Text] [LD091716 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Aug 82]

CSO: 4500/269

OMAN

BRIEFS

PARTICIPATION IN ISLAMIC CONFERENCE--Muscat, 10 Aug (QNA)--Oman will participate in the Islamic foreign ministers conference to be held on 22 August in Niamey, the capital of Niger. The conference, which will last for 6 days, will discuss the development of Palestinian cause, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Iraqi-Iranian war, the efforts of the Islamic Conference Organization to find a peaceful solution to this war and the Afghan problem. [Text] [GF101403 Doha QNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Aug 82]

CSO: 4400/418

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

BRIEFS

ENVOYS MEET LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY--Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and 'Ali Lutfi al-Thawr, foreign minister of the northern part of the country, held a meeting in Tripoli, in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, with 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, within the framework of the pan-Arab [Qawmiyyah] mission being carried out by Presidents 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Salim Salih Muhammad and 'Ali Lutfi Thawr also met with Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League. They briefed him on the initiatives made by Brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih for holding an urgent Arab summit to review the situation emerging from the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and adopt a unified Arab stance to confront threat to the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese people through the siege imposed by Zionist forces on west Beirut. [Text] [GF061225 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Aug 82]

OFFICIAL MEETS FOREIGN ENVOY--Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz (?al-Sudayri), YSP Supreme Committee member and Supreme Committee secretary, has highly valued the response and support that the joint Yemeni initiative--which was taken by the leaders of both parts and which called for an emergency Arab summit conference in order to confront the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and lift the Zionist siege of west Beirut--has received. This came during his meeting at noon today with some ambassadors and charges in Aden, who he briefed on the reasons why the leaders of both Yemeni parts were made to withdraw their call to convene the emergency Arab summit conference. [Excerpt] [GF101423 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Aug 82]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO IRAQ--Ahmad 'Ali Maysari, our ambassador to Iraq, yesterday presented Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi foreign minister, with a copy of his credentials as PDRY ambassador to the Republic of Iraq. During the meeting, the ambassador and the Iraqi foreign minister discussed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them. Maysari also conveyed to the Iraqi foreign minister the greetings of Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad. [Text] [GF101826 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Aug 82]

AMBASSADOR TO USSR--Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, issued a decree to the Council Presidium appointing Brother Salih Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn as our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union. [GF111859 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Aug 82]

OUTGOING BULGARIAN ENVOY--Brother 'Ali Nasir Muahmmad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office today Bulgarian Ambassador Comrade Atanas Samsarev at the end of his term of office. During the meeting bilateral relations and means of expanding them were discussed. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad highly valued the role which the comrade ambassador has played in bolstering relations between the two friendly countries and peoples. [Text] [GF100735 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Aug 82]

CSO: 4400/418

NEW POLICY RESTRICTS ASIAN WORK FORCE

Doha WEEKLY GULF TIMES in English 21 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

A NEW manpower policy adopted by Qatar's Cabinet urges every private company in the state to employ at least 50pc of its workforce from Arab countries.

The policy is part of Qatar's determination to Arabise its workforce, said Sheikh Abdulrahman bin Nasser bin Jassem al-Thani, director of Qatar's Interior Ministry yesterday.

Sheikh Abdulrahman said: "Our policy is to encourage Arab labour. But most employers recruit more and more Asian workers, because it is easy to bring them in and there are many Asians here who are keen to import their brothers, friends and relatives.

"We are going to put a stop to this," he said. "Nobody will, hereafter, be allowed to bring in his driver's brother or cousin or people like that".

"We want to diversify our manpower imports. It is now government policy that there should be 50pc Arab and 50pc non-Arab workers in every company," he said.

However, Sheikh Abdulrahman stressed this does not mean that companies employing more than 50pc non-Arabs shall have to fire their workers.

However, it does mean that in future visas will not normally be issued for Asian workers for a company whose Arab workforce falls short of 50pc of the total strength.

The main thrust of the new policy is to curb the preponderance of any particular nationality in Qatar's workforce. Strict control will be kept on the number of workers coming from every nationality — Arab and non-Arab.

The new policy effectively bans companies from recruiting more Indian and Pakistani workers. Companies are already being told not to bring in Indian and Pakistani labourers.

"But if we feel that bringing in a particular category of workers would help the economy, we will allow workers from any nationality," Sheikh Abdulrahman said.

RIYADH RADIO ON ISRAELI INTRANSIGENCE

GF101048 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers, the Lebanese capital is currently witnessing intensive and wide contacts among all parties concerned with the aggravated situation there. News reports received today said that U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who is leading these talks, is applying the final touch to a plan that will end the Lebanese crisis.

Despite contacts by the U.S. envoy which were described as important and delicate, every time there is optimism about a relaxation in the crisis, Israel resorts to directing its artillery toward west Beirut in order to achieve two goals: First, killing more innocent people within the framework of the annihilation plan which it pursues; second, destroying any progress made in tanks in order to prolong the crisis so that Israel can achieve the hostile goals which were the reason behind its invasion of Lebanese territory. Therefore, every time the U.S. envoy is forced to return once again to the starting point of the negotiations. In other words, Israel is trying to make Habib's negotiations run in vicious circles.

Certainly this Israeli manipulation is what made Habib tell Ari'el Sharon, the enemy's minister of war, that what he offered in the negotiations was what he could do and nothing else. Moreover, during one stage Habib expressed his weariness over the obstacles laid by Israel before the negotiations and hinted that he would leave the Lebanese arena because of this.

News reports from Beirut today said a great number of enemy tanks and military vehicles took up positions this morning along the demarcation line between west and east Beirut, especially in the district near the museum passageway. Also, Israeli tanks and armored vehicles were positioned on the Fu'ad Shahab Street axis which links west Beirut with east Beirut directly. These Israeli military moves seem to have taken place in order to obstruct the course of negotiations and deal a fresh blow to west Beirut in order to cause further destruction and killing.

The Israeli enemy's forces also took up position at Juniyah seaport in the north of Beirut yesterday in order to confront any French landing in Lebanon.

The PLO has shown flexibility in negotiations and has agreed to leave west Beirut, thus participating in the success of international efforts, abiding by the decisions of the six-member ministerial committee stemming from the emergency Arab foreign ministers conference, roiling Israel's plans and preserving the lives of innocent people from Israeli shelling. Nonetheless, the Zionist entity has confronted the resistance's flexibility with intransigence as usual. This is clearly illustrated by the conditions Israel is trying to impose upon the means of departure of the resistance fighters.

Israel refuses simultaneous departure of the Palestinian fighters and the deployment of the international buffer force. In an open equivocation, the Tel Aviv rulers claim that this might give the resistance a reason for not completing its withdrawal from Beirut.

Observers affirm that the Israeli enemy's insistence on rejecting the deployment of the international force before the departure of the Palestinian fighters or simultaneously lays a big obstacle in the way to reaching a settlement for the crisis. Observers warn that Israel's next response to any proposals will be a military one. Israel, with its arrogance, can think of nothing better. Consequently, the situation in Beirut will deteriorate.

If the U.S. envoy's negotiations succeed and the Palestinian resistance does leave Beirut, the question is: Will the Israeli invading forces withdraw from Lebanon?

CSO: 4400/419

RIYADH COMMENTATOR LOOKS FOR UNITY AT FES CONFERENCE

LD111844 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Commentary by Hashim 'Abduh Hashim]

[Text] While we are preparing for the Fes summit conference we must ask ourselves what we want from it and what we can achieve through it in the light of our differences in attitude. We must admit as Arabs that there are many problems, the examination of which is made difficult by the differences in the Arab nation at certain times. These differences, although they do not affect basic convictions, have, however, weakened trust among the brothers and given foreign powers the chance to divide and isolate them and deepen the gap between them.

This admission gives us good grounds to go to Fes with a sincere Arab spirit and the resolve that what has happened should not be allowed to continue and that all must agree on a unified Arab program of action. In order to do this we must drop any sensitivities, place all the legacies of the past aside and embark on a new stage characterized by serious, sincere and constructive action. This, if achieved, will mean that the objective on which we are about to meet is worthy of the nation and worth setting aside every cause of disunity.

The meeting of Arab leaders should lead to a new method of thinking which would not expose the future, fate and rights of this nation to possible destruction as a result of adventures which are not based on precise calculations. This nation faces many enemies and should punish them as hard as it can, but it should not be led by this desire without being accompanied by deep, unhurried, precise and practical study. This is so because we in the Arab world know who the enemy is and who is in collusion with it.

The nation also understands that there is a most serious plot against its states and peoples. Is it capable of facing up to all and coming out of this confrontation with the gains it expects? This is an important, serious and vital question which it should not ignore. Therefore, we must calculate our gains and losses, deal with the many facts with awareness and not take stands which harm us and facilitate the continuation of the danger represented by the force hostile to us.

RIYADH VIEWS REAGAN INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH PAPER

LD112330 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Kuwaiti News Agency carried the text of the interview which U.S. President Ronald Reagan gave to the French newspaper LE FIGARO, in which he defended the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which has continued since 6 June, and the Israeli bombing operations from land, sea and air of besieged west Beirut for the past 95 [as heard] days.

Asked if the strategy of the Zionist state in Lebanon is aggressive or purely defensive, the U.S. president tried to justify the Israeli invasion by using the same excuse Israel has used: That it is guaranteeing the security of the Galilee area, near the Lebanese border.

The U.S. president said that he is very interested to know if all the Palestinians or just the PLO want a Palestinian state. In the meantime, Israel has hinted that its success in making the PLO leave Beirut will mean the end of that organization.

This opinion is contradicted by all those who are interested in the Palestinian problem. The organization embodies the entire Palestinian people and the Palestinian people are the organization. Whatever action Israel may take, it will not be able to destroy an entire nation that is demanding its legitimate rights, even if all the states of the world stand behind Israel or support its tyranny and the injustice it has been imposing. Right must triumph eventually.

CSO: 4400/419

PAPERS DEPLORE ARAB SILENCE

LD111416 Riyadh SPA in English 1200 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Aug (SPA)--Saudi newspapers today deplored Arab silence over the Israeli massacres against the Lebanese and Palestinian people and stressed the need to reconvene the adjourned Fes Arab summit to "protect Palestinian interests."

AL-JAZIRAH, published here, called on Arab leaders to forget their own reservations, heal their differences and respond to the majority will of holding the summit so as to "devise united action to confront the aggression."

The paper noted that uncertainty would "shroud the future of the Palestinian issue once the Palestinian commandos leave west Beirut."

AL-JAZIRAH said Arab leaders could save the Palestinian issue from an "uncertain future, if they adopt a well-studied plan to prevent the liquidation of the Palestinian issue after the commandos withdrawal from west Beirut."

The paper noted that the Arabs could also benefit from Egypt's political stand on the Palestinian crisis in west Beirut to "bolster Arab unity and solidarity in facing the current situation and the future of the Palestinian and Arab issues."

Meanwhile, AL-RIYAD, published here, criticised Arab silence over the "Israeli massacres against the Palestinian and Lebanese people and the hesitation shown by some Arab states to attend the summit."

The paper attributed this hesitation to the "leadership complex" prevailing among some Arab leaders and said it reflected their inability to face reality and errors."

The Jidda-based AL-MADINAH called on the Arabs to "take all preventive measures to end the Zionist massacres in west Beirut and lift the siege imposed on the city."

The papers said the Arabs should also explain to the world community through all available channels Israel's "brutality and savagery in Lebanon."

AL-YAWM, published in al-Damman, hailed the Palestinian "steadfastness in facing more than 120,000 Israeli troops" and condemned Arab "inability" to assist the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The paper called for Arab unity and solidarity "because the battle with the enemy is still not over. The Zionists allies continue to remain loyal to Israel, especially the U.S.

"If the U.S. continues to ignore the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, it may find itself face to face with the Islamic and Arab nation," the paper said.

The Jidda-based 'UKAZ said some Arab leaders had deviated from the Arab path and had used the Palestinian question as a "means to achieve their personal aims and this resulted in the weakening of the Arab collective stand."

AL-NADWAH, published in Mecca, said some Arab states which offered to host the Palestinian commandos had extended a "sorrowful hospitality" because they had accepted the outcome of the Israeli invasion and gave their approval to it.

The paper also regretted readiness expressed by some Arab states to host the Arab summit and foreign ministers conference as it came "last and after Israel carried out its plan in Lebanon."

It wondered what the Arabs were waiting for after the "Israeli aggression reached its peak?"

CSO: 4400/419

BOURGUIBA MEETS YAR, PDRY FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD071732 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba this morning received at Sganis Palace 'Ali Lutfi al-Thawr and Salim Salih Muhammad, foreign affairs ministers of the YAR and PDRY, in the presence of their counterpart Beji Caid es-Sebsi.

Following the meeting 'Ali Lutfi al-Thawr stated that he and his South Yemen colleague conveyed to the great combatant a message from Presidents 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih connected with the situation in Lebanon and the call to convene an urgent Arab summit conference. The North Yemen minister added that this move in fact supplements the call addressed by President Habib Bourguiba to the Arab leaders to meet and to produce a unified Arab stand to confront the criminal zionist invasion of Lebanon and the aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Ali Lutfi al-Thawr underlined the complete interest he found the president had with this initiative, which is bent on treating a dilemma, the responsibility for which all Arab leaders shoulder.

Following President Habib Bourguiba's conversation this morning with the foreign ministers of the two Yemens, Beji Caid es-Sebsi, minister of foreign affairs, made the following statement:

The great combatant, his excellency President Habib Bourguiba, during his conversation with 'Ali Lutfi al-Thawr and Salim Salih Muhammad, foreign affairs ministers of the YAR and PDRY, expressed his satisfaction with the positive steps enabling both parts of the Yemen to take towards rapprochement and understanding. He also expressed his optimism about the meeting which took place between the two Yemeni presidents, considering it one of the elements toward unifying and rallying the efforts to strengthen the stability of the region and its growth in the shadow of harmony, fraternity and cooperation.

As regards the invitation to convene an urgent conference for the Arab foreign ministers in preparation to convening an urgent Arab summit about the situation in Lebanon and the escalation of Israeli aggression against

the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, his excellency the president affirmed that, disregarding the formalities, it would have been possible for the council of the Arab foreign ministers--which remained open--to reconvene at the request of the six-member ministerial committee and to make decisions in the light of the results of the work of this committee that it deemed appropriate. Tunisia, which was one of the first to initiate the call to hold such a summit, stands by every serious Arab action that is aimed at seeking solutions to the current worsening of the Arab situation and that would preserve the Palestinian revolution, its dignity and the ability to act and to move to realize the legitimate aims of the Palestinian people and would ensure sister Lebanon its territorial unity and would restore its sovereignty over all its territory.

His excellency the president also affirmed that in order that complete success could be assured for the intended summit the Arabs must be unanimous about attending it and that their participation in it would be at the highest level; hence care must be taken in every respect to make the best preparations for it.

CSO: 4500/270

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST ISRAELI INVASION DISPERSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] For 2 weeks now, all eyes in Tunisia have been on Lebanon. The Israeli invasion has left us no time to think about rumors of ministerial shakeups or other domestic problems, and has almost made us forget about the contest for the world soccer championship, an event we were preparing to follow intensely. The ruling class and the common people alike are expressing the same feelings--a humiliating impotence, a real concern as to the future of the Palestinian resistance, and a feeling of revolt which grows day by day as people come to sense more and more keenly all the inanity of it.

President Bourguiba, who even at the height of the Vietnam War refused to give up on America and was not afraid to say so, is probably the most affected on anyone today by the obvious support Israel is getting from Washington. He personally called on Mr Reagan "in the name of our common ideals" to stop this aggression which "can only serve the interest of the enemies of freedom." The government has made demarche after demarche to the United States and its Western partners. The foreign minister, Mr Beji Caid Essebsi has denounced the help and "moral support" Israel is getting in a speech before the chamber of deputies.

National organizations, with the Destourian Socialist Party and the Labor Confederation in the forefront, along with the various opposition movements and a number of professional organizations, united in a "campaign of solidarity with the Arab people in Lebanon and Palestine," have issued numerous communiques and held many demonstrations. Nevertheless, the "protest marches" organized in the main cities have been tightly controlled or simply dispersed: the authorities wanted at all costs to avoid uprisings of the kind that rocked the capital on 5 June 1967, when the Six-Day War broke out and there were acts of arson in the Jewish quarter and against the British Embassy as well as an attack on the American mission.

Despite their meager resources, both the Tunisian Government and people have wanted to show meaningful solidarity: a medical team has been dispatched, and employees have taken payroll deductions to help the Palestinian people.

9516

CSO: 4519/226

TUNISIA

BRIEFS

BEI EXTENDS 2 LOANS--In accordance with the provisions of the financial agreement between Tunisia and the EEC, the European Investment Bank (BEI) has agreed to provide the Tunisian Government two loans with an exchange value totaling 12 million ECU's [European Currency Units], for the financing of agricultural sector investments. These loans exhaust the financial resources BEI itself agreed to provide in the first EEC-Tunisia protocol. A new protocol should enter into effect soon. The first loan, totaling 8 million ECU's, is a 20-year loan bearing 11.55 percent interest, if one figures in the 2 percent interest rebate provided out of the Community budget. The loan is designed to improve conditions for raising cattle and sheep, as well as for date production. The second loan (4 million ECU's) is for 12 years, and the interest rate is 11.4 percent, figuring in a 2 percent interest rebate to be provided out of the Community budget. Some 3 million ECU's of the money is to go to a poultry and egg production unit at Tabarka, and the other 1 million is for installation of 200 hectares of greenhouses for the production of early vegetables and fruit in the regions of Sousse and Monastir. [Text] [Tunis DIALOGUE in French No 406, 14 Jun 82 p 63] 9516

TUNISIAN-LIBYAN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT--A commercial agreement between Tunisia and Libya was signed recently in Tunis. The main elements of the accord are an \$80 million project to connect the electric power networks of the two fraternal countries, and the creation of a joint shipping company and travel agency. In addition, cooperation in the fields of phosphate fertilizers and petrochemical industries is to be expanded. Tunisia will provide technical assistance in the tourist sector. [Text] [Tunis DIALOGUE in French No 406, 14 Jun 82 p 63] 9516

EEC-TUNISIA TEXTILE AGREEMENT--The head of the international relations division of the Economic Affairs Ministry has recently held talks with several high officials of the European Commission regarding the EEC-Tunisia agreement on voluntary restraints on textile exports and on the long-term agreements on food supplies. During these conversations, the Tunisian representatives brought up the problem of renewal of the textile voluntary restraint agreement, which expired at the end of 1981. The two sides apparently agreed to begin negotiations in the last 2 weeks of February this year, even though Tunisia apparently would have preferred to hold off on these negotiations for a while. The Tunisian Government representative also brought up with his interlocutors the problem of the inadequacy of some of the regional quotas for imports into Europe, as well as the absence of flexibility in these quotas between the different regions of the EEC. [Text] [Tunis DIALOGUE in French No 406, 14 Jun 82 p 63] 9516

CSO: 4519/226

DUBAYY MUNICIPALITY INCREASES RESPONSIBILITIES

Dubayy KHALEEF TIMES in English 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by K.P. Nayar]

[Text]

THE Dubai government is to follow a policy of caution in the implementation of new projects despite the discovery of major oil and gas reserves in the emirate this year.

Instead, the emphasis in coming years will be on the consolidation of infrastructure and improvement of existing facilities.

Although caution will be the watchword in regard to important new development schemes, several projects directly supervised by the Ruler's office in Dubai have been entrusted to the municipality under a new policy.

This way, the scope of responsibilities of the civic body has been widened. Under the new arrangement, "watch-dog" committees with varied responsibilities have already been set up to oversee the execution of schemes transferred to the supervision of the municipality.

In an introduction to the Dubai External Trade Statistics for 1981 made available to Khaleef Times yesterday, Mr W. R. Duff, the government's financial expert, has said that although trade is still suffering from the effects of the Gulf war, turnover is nevertheless reasonable.

"Hotel occupancy is improving and limited optimism has brought about an increase in rents." These factors apart, the statistical report averred that the cost of living in Dubai has remained stable.

Referring to the discovery of associated gas to the tune of about 4.2 trillion cubic feet in Margham, 45 km

from the city two months ago, Mr Duff indicated that the new find is expected to be crucial to the emirate's economy.

Describing the impact of the discovery as "far-reaching," he said "prospects for 1982 and 1983 must be viewed in the light of the promising Margham find.

In separate statistical notes appended to the document, it has been pointed out that although there were no major industrial projects in Dubai last year and certain sectors of trade remained sluggish, total imports were marginally above the 1980 level.

An increase in local supplies of motor spirit and liquefied petroleum gas resulted in substantial import substitution last year. Import of television sets and radio-recorders fell last year reflecting the state of the electronics trade in the emirate.

The import of video cassette recorders was, however, unaffected by the slump. Machinery imports declined substantially, following the completion of major infrastructure and construction projects.

At the same time, raw materials for local industries were in greater demand indicating an increasingly important role for indigenous industry in the economy of the emirate.

Also in demand on a larger scale were jewellery and manufactured goods used for the building industry.

Aluminium and petroleum gases, which accounted for the bulk of exports since the commissioning of Dubal and Dugas, recorded higher exports last year, suggesting that the two prestigious ventures had assumed an important place in Dubai's non-oil economy.

STATISTICS ON STUDY ABROAD

Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

ONE hundred and thirty UAE students graduated from various universities abroad in the last academic year, according to the annual report of the scholarships division in the Ministry of Education, says a report in the Arabic newspaper Al Ittihad.

Mr Ibrahim Al Zoabi, head of the division, said that 70 of them graduated from US universities, 38 from Egyptian universities, 12 from Kuwait, 5 from Britain, 4 from Lebanon and one from Syria.

Eighteen of them specialised in business administration, 15 in political science, 9 in civil engineering, 8 in economics, 7 in sociology, 3 in engineering, 5 in electrical engineering, 5 in commerce, 3 in dental medicine, 2 in accountancy, 3 in airport administration, 3 in literature and 3 in fine arts.

Mr Ibrahim said 779 scholarships were paid to students from different nationalities.

The ministry offered a Dh 200 monthly stipend to 210 students, all of them studying in Egypt.

The President's Diwan and the ministry offered 420 scholarships to Eritrean students abroad, he said.

Recipients of scholarships were 193 in the US, 33 in the UK, 21 in Egypt, 11 in Kuwait, 10 in private institutions in Kuwait, 10 in Saudi Arabia, 10 in Pakistan, 6 each in France and West Germany, 4 in Iraq, 3 in Lebanon, 2 each in Switzerland, India and Bahrain, and one each in Jordan, Qatar, Tunisia, Romania, Canada and Austria.

The beneficiaries were from Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Yemen, Palestine, Syria, Somalia, Egypt, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, Iran, Libya, Mauritania, Turkey, the Philippines, Singapore, Benin, Thailand, Tanzania, America, India, Eritrea, the UK, Ghana, Comoros, Algeria, Uganda, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia and Senegal.

CSO: 4400/410

TEXTILE TRADE REVIEWED

Dubayy KHALEEL TIMES in English 26 Jul 82 p 3

[Text]

Fresh hope is round the corner for Dubai's textile merchants who have been reeling under a recession since the downturn in re-exports to Iran almost two years ago.

Following a spate of trade enquiries from Iran and Libya, Japanese manufacturers have put up prices for a variety of textiles which are in demand in these two countries, according to trade sources in Dubai.

The increase is said to be particularly sharp in the case of suede, one of the most popular items in Iran. During the re-export boom in Dubai following the upheaval there, suede items accounted for a major share of the Iranian market.

Large stocks of suede and other textiles have been lying with traders here ever since the closure of the Iran market.

Although the Japanese manufacturers have put up prices in anticipation of large orders from Iran, Libya and possibly other countries in this

region, local traders will gain substantially from this development.

The prices for stocks held by merchants here are expected to remain unchanged, making them more competitive in the re-export market.

Already local prices are considerably lower than international prices for a variety of textile items. Many importers here had cut prices during the height of recession and thus penetrated new markets.

The additional advantage now available to local merchants with the increase in manufacturers' prices is expected to help them in clearing a substantial portion of the accumulated stocks.

The new situation is also expected to give concrete shape to several proposals made by Iranians to local traders for barter trade between the private sectors of both countries.

Sources said one reason for the increase in prices by Japanese manufacturers was the mode of payment suggested by the Iranians.

Many manufacturers consider the oil-for-consumer goods deals proposed by Iran to be risky enough to put up prices to cover such risks.

BRIEFS

LIMITED UNDERGROUND WATER RESERVES--Underground water in the United Arab Emirates will not last beyond 30 years at the present rate of consumption, according to a report in the newspaper Gulf News. It described the problem of water for agricultural purposes as "critical." The report referred to a study by the Soil and Water Division of the UAE Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries which estimated existing underground water reserves at 9,700m cum with an annual depletion rate of k355m cum. The report said the Ministry of Agriculture was taking steps to conserve underground water resources to extend their availability for another 20 years. New conservation methods are being studied to reduce water wastage in agriculture by 60pc, introduce modern methods to double agricultural productivity. OPECNA [Text] [Doha WEEKLY GULF TIMES in English 21 Jul 82 p 5]

'AJMAN PUMPING STATION--Mr Humaid Nasser Al Oweis, Minister of Electricity and Water, yesterday signed a contract with construction and maintenance company for the construction of a water reservoir and for the import, installation and maintenance of a pumping station in Ajman. The reservoir, with a capacity of two and a half million gallons will be completed in 16 months. The contract is worth 14.3 million dirhams. [Text] [Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 26 Jul 82 p 3]

ROAD BUILDING--The Ministry of Public Works and Housing built 695 kilometres of roads in the past 10 years, an official report said yesterday. The road building programme was implemented at an approximate cost of 848 million dirhams, the report said. The project included a 574-kilometre trunk road linking the seven emirates in addition to 121 kilometres of internal roads. Plans are well underway for the implementation of the second phase of Khor Fakkan-Fujeirah 23-kilometre road which will cost 82 million dirhams, the report said. Another 30 kilometre road linking the various parts of Ras Al Khaimah is also being planned at a cost of 29.7 million dirhams. An appropriation of 270 million dirhams had been approved for the construction of 249 kilometres for the Northern Emirates, the report said. [Text] [Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 26 Jul 82 p 3]